

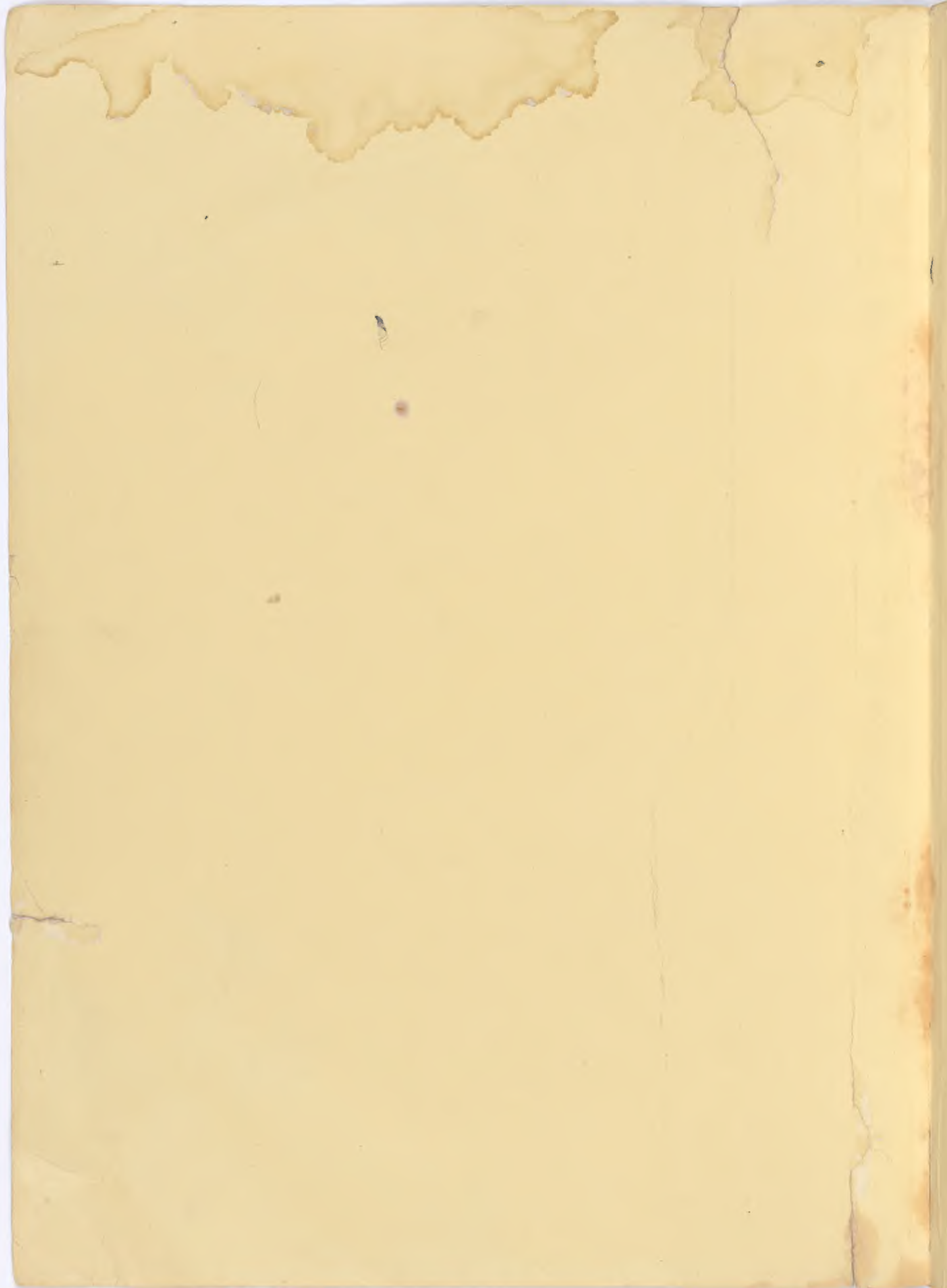
MAW & CO'S PATTERNS

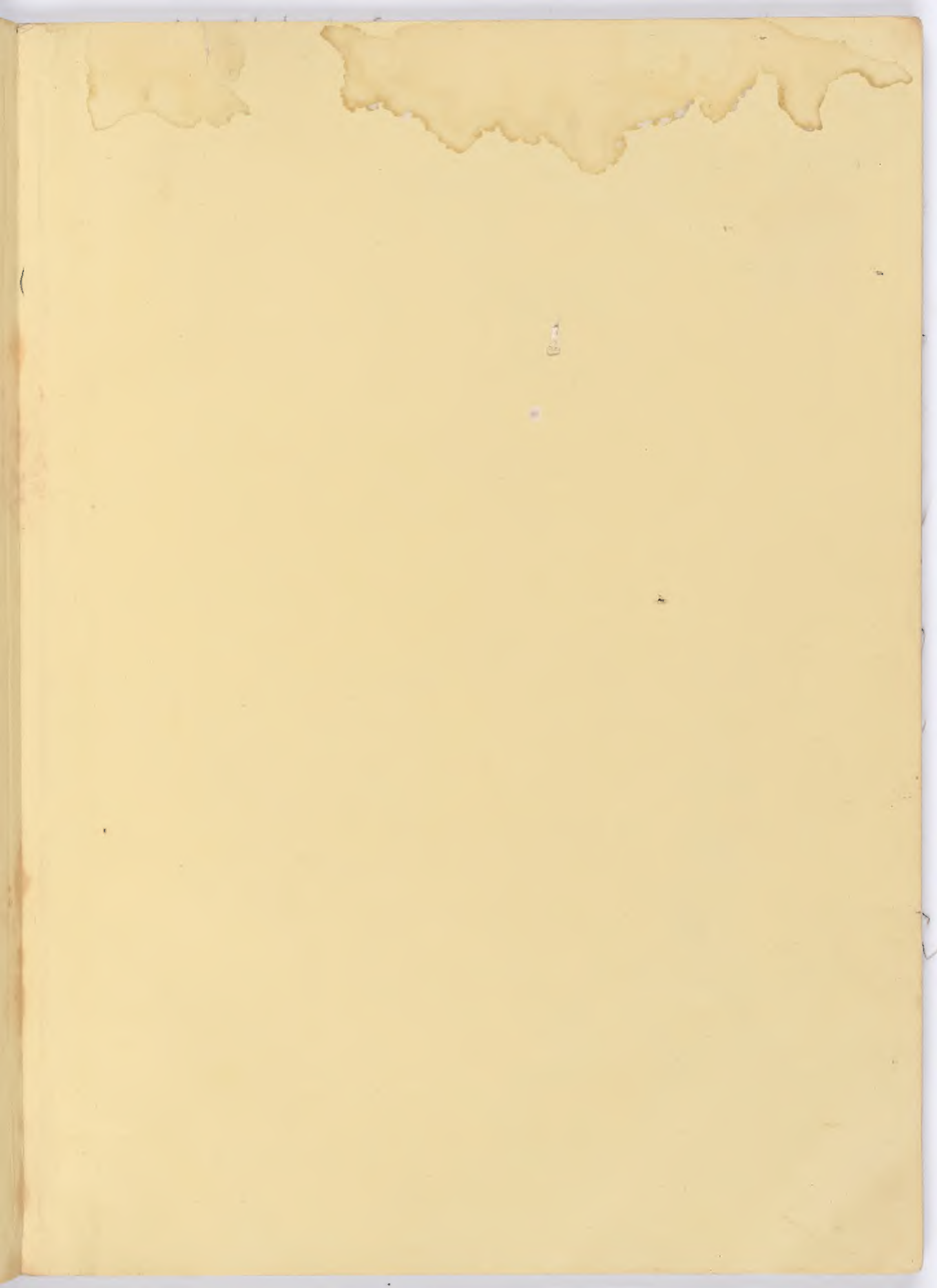
GEOMETRICAL
AND
ROMAN MOSAICS
ENCAUSTIC
TILE PAVEMENTS
AND
ENAMELLED
WALL DECORATIONS

DESIGNED AND ARRANGED BY
M. DIGBY WYATT FRIBA. G. EDMUND STREET FRIBA.
GEORGE GOLDIE FRIBA. H. B. GARLING FRIBA.
J. P. SEDDON FRIBA. & OTHERS.

MANUFACTURED BY
MAW & CO

BENTHALL WORKS BROSELEY SALOP





Cover Design by Owen Jones

PATTERNS OF



MAW AND



O.'S

ENCAUSTIC TILE, GEOMETRICAL MOSAIC AND PLAIN TILE PAVEMENTS.

For Entrance Halls, Corridors, Passages, Conservatories, Churches, Cemetery Chapels, Porches, Gangways, Foot-Paces, Porticos, Verandahs, Balconies, &c.

PATTERNS OF MAJOLICA AND ENAMELLED TILES, WHITE GLAZED, DECORATED GLAZED, AND HAND-PAINTED ART TILES, ARCHITECTURAL ENRICHMENTS, Etc.,

For Hearths, Fire-place and Wall Linings, Friezes, Skirtings, Inscriptions, Flower Boxes, Cabinet Work, &c.,

IN A SEPARATE BOOK, FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SALOP.

*• Telegraph and Railway Station at Ironbridge, on the Severn Valley Line, is within three minutes' walk of the Works. Ironbridge Station can be reached by way of either Shrewsbury or Worcester, also by the Severn Junction branches from the Shifnal and Wellington Stations of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, the Wellington Station of the London and North Western Railway Branch from Stafford, and by the Craven Arms Station of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway.



APPLICATION FOR ESTIMATES should be accompanied by an exact plan of the space to be covered, with all the dimensions marked in figures, and bearing the name and address of the sender. Care should be taken that the position and size of all door entrances and recesses that have to be paved are correctly represented, and, where the walls are not exactly parallel, the distances between the opposite angles should be given as well as the measurements along the walls.

A sketch of any of the designs adapted to the dimensions of spaces proposed to be paved will be supplied on application, accompanied by an estimate of cost, including the expense of laying, or otherwise.

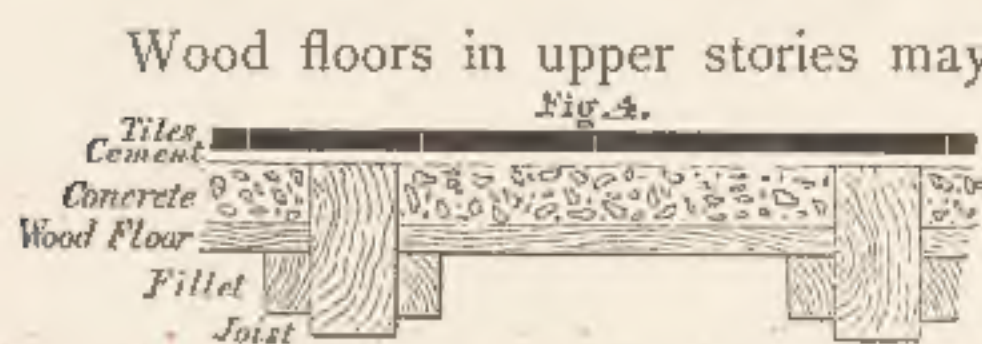
A PRICE LIST, easy of reference, giving the price per square yard of the tiles forming each of the designs, also the approximate cost of the complete pavements, will be supplied on application.

DIRECTIONS FOR LAYING THE PAVEMENTS.

PREPARATION OF THE FOUNDATION.—If the Foundation is not sufficiently solid, lay, as evenly as possible, a bed of concrete, composed of one part of finely riddled quick-lime and three of gravel, and bring it to a perfectly level surface by a thin coat of cement, allowing about three-eighths of an inch more than the thickness of the tiles for the cement to be used in bedding them. In tiles of half-inch substance, the level surface of foundation should be brought to within from three-fourths to seven-eighths of an inch of the intended surface of pavement, and for tiles of inch substance, to within one and a-quarter inches of the intended surface.

In preparing concrete foundations, the introduction of lumps of unslaked lime should be carefully avoided, as they are liable to swell and displace the pavement.

A good foundation may also be prepared by laying an even layer of bricks; or if the tile pavement is to replace a pavement composed of flags or stones, these form an excellent foundation when lowered to the required depth.

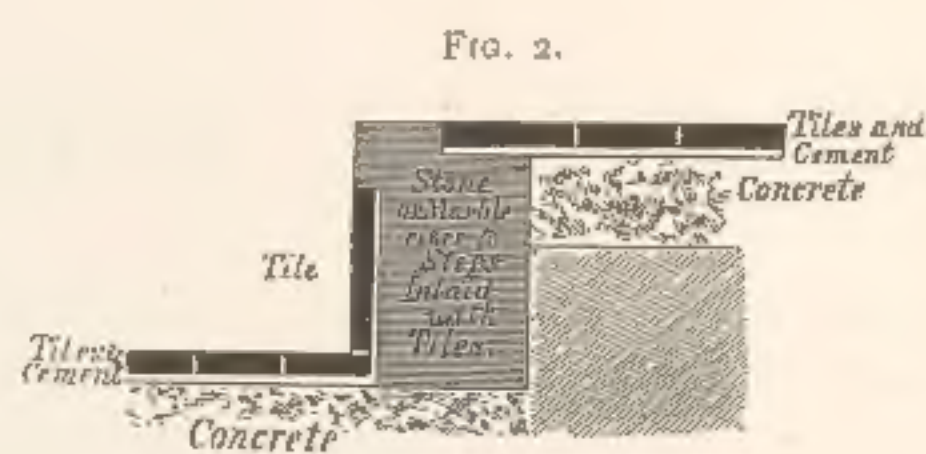
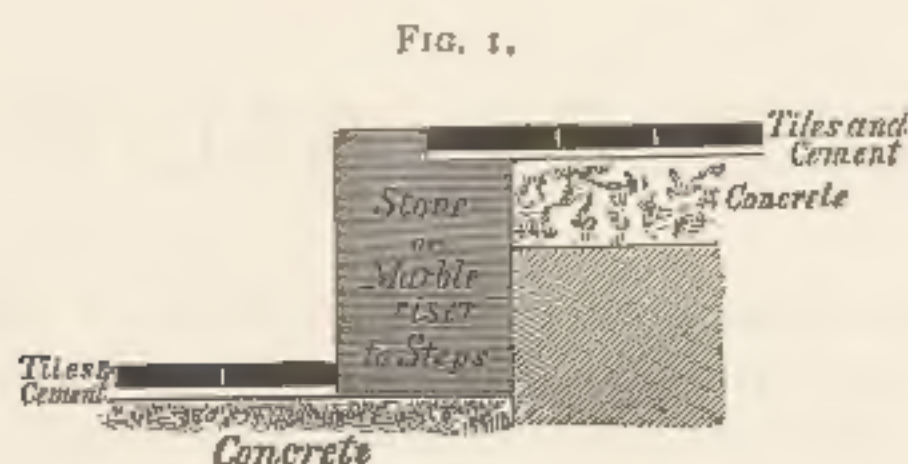


Wood floors in upper stories may be readily replaced with mosaic, the foundation being prepared (as shown in Fig. 4) by nailing fillets to the joists at three inches from the upper surface, and the floor-boards sawn into short lengths, and fitted in between the joists upon the fillets; concrete may then be filled in flush with the upper face of the joists, and faced with the coat of cement before-mentioned. The tiles and cement will occupy about the same space as the floor-boards they replace.

Tiles should on no account be laid on boarded floors without the intervention of concrete, as they are certain to become loose within a few weeks of being laid.

SUNK MATS.—Spaces intended to be occupied with a sunk door-mat should be surrounded by either a wooden or stone kerb, from two to three inches wide, and the sunk space may be paved with plain tiles, or boarded. In giving dimensions of "mat space," it should be stated whether the size is inclusive or exclusive of the surrounding kerbs.

STEPS.—Where spaces to be paved are interrupted by a step, a stone nosing, at least three inches wide, should be provided for the tiles to finish against; a convenient arrangement is to have the whole riser of step



composed of stone (see Fig. 1); or a tile may be inserted in the face of the riser (see Fig. 2). In giving dimensions of spaces to be paved, the exact width of the stone nosings of any steps should be stated.

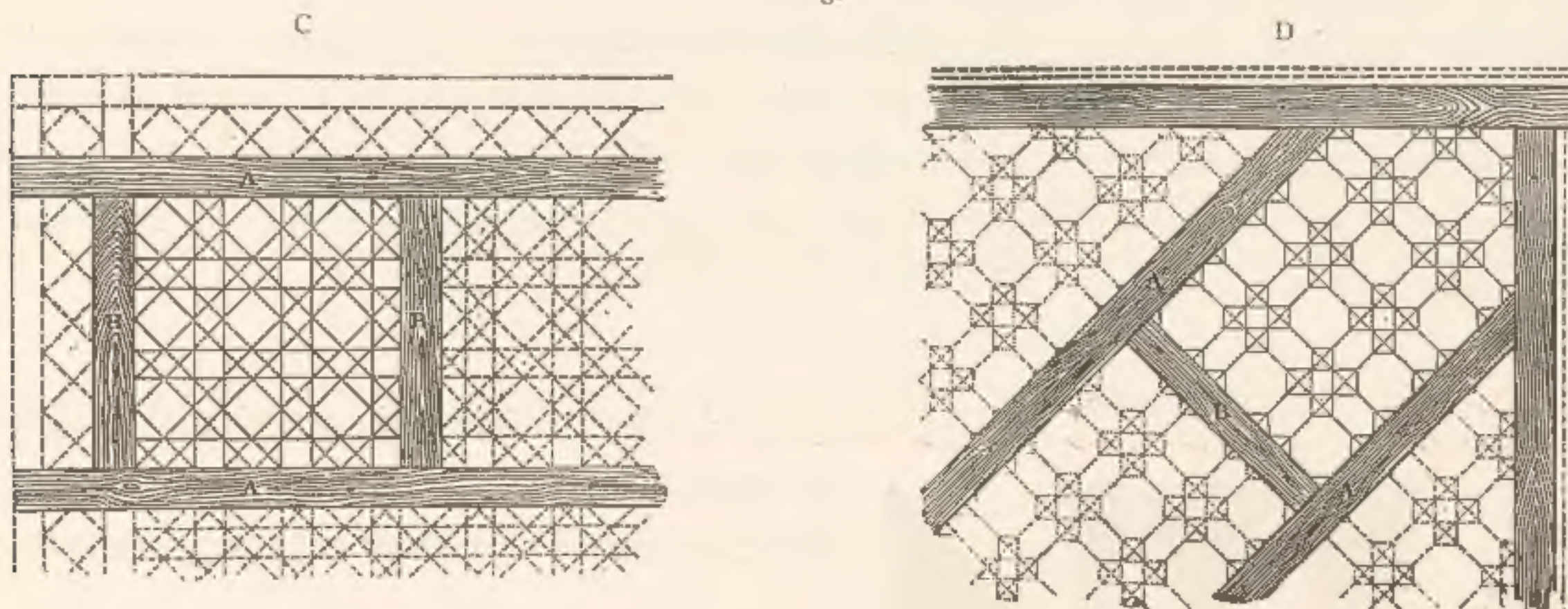
CEMENT.—A cement composed of a mixture of Lias and Portland is specially manufactured for our tile work, and can be supplied in casks or sacks, but either Lias, Portland or Roman cement of good quality may be used. Either of the above cements may be mixed with about one-third of its bulk of good sharp sand. No cement that is very quick in setting is suitable, as it does not afford sufficient time for the proper adjustment of the tiles. Half a bushel of cement to a square yard is sufficient for facing the foundation and bedding the tiles.

SAND employed for mixing with the cement should be sharp, and free from loam.

Some of the sand in the neighbourhood of Manchester, and other parts of Lancashire and Cheshire, contains fragments of a tarry, bituminous substance, which produces unsightly stains on the tiles, and should be carefully avoided. In this district it is recommended to lay the tiles in pure cement, without sand.

LAYING THE TILES.—After carefully marking out the position of the several parts of the design (which should be previously ascertained by laying out temporarily a part of the pavement) in chalk lines on the cement surface of the foundation, the part of the space first intended to be laid should be included

FIG. 3.



C represents the operation of laying a portion of pavement, on which the principal lines are *square* with the side of the space. D is part of a pavement placed diagonally. The darker lines show the part under operation. The dotted lines indicate the position to be occupied by remainder of pavement.

by strips of wood or guides (A A and B B, Fig. 3), about four inches wide, fixed with nails on the foundation, and of exactly the thickness of the tiles and the cement used in bedding them, the cement having been spread of the right thickness within this space, and levelled with a piece of wood, thus.



The tiles, after having been thoroughly soaked in water, may be placed upon it and beaten down to the level of the guides, under a flat piece of wood, with a mason's hammer or mallet, the joints being at the same time carefully regulated with a small trowel.

By this process the whole of the tiles will be brought to a perfectly even surface, and thoroughly consolidated with the cement, which the beating down regularly distributes under them, counteracting any slight variations in their substances by depressing the thicker tiles, and floating upon the cement so displaced those that may be too low.

The evenness of the surface should be occasionally tested with a mason's straight-edge, of sufficient length to bear on the guides.

The workman will have to use his discretion in determining the portion of the pavement it will be most convenient to commence upon. In regularly formed spaces, it will be best to lay a part of the general pattern across the whole width within the borders, in the centre of the pavement. This will enable the work to be symmetrically disposed; the borders may then be laid to it, after which the general patterns may be completed within the borders. Care should be taken that the work is placed centrally with the space, so as to avoid having a wider margin on one side than the other. This can only be ensured by temporarily laying down a part of the pattern, and ascertaining the exact space the tiles occupy; the laying should then be proceeded with in every direction *from the centre*.

The foundation should be kept thoroughly wet whilst the pavement is being laid.

When the bedding is sufficiently hardened, mix some pure cement (without sand) with water to the consistency of cream, to run into the joints, taking care that what remains on the surface is wiped off before it dries hard. Cement or dirt should not be allowed to harden on the surface during the laying, and the pavement should be carefully covered up with a layer of saw-dust till the painting and all other work is completed. After first being laid, the pavements are liable to injury from the heavy traffic of workmen, and unless protected, may be permanently disfigured by paint stains and dirt.

When the tiles have to be cut, rule a line where the division is to be made, and rest the back of the tile on the sharp edge of a stone immediately under the line, along which bruise the surface with a hard, sharp chisel; the parts will easily separate, after which chip the back edge even.

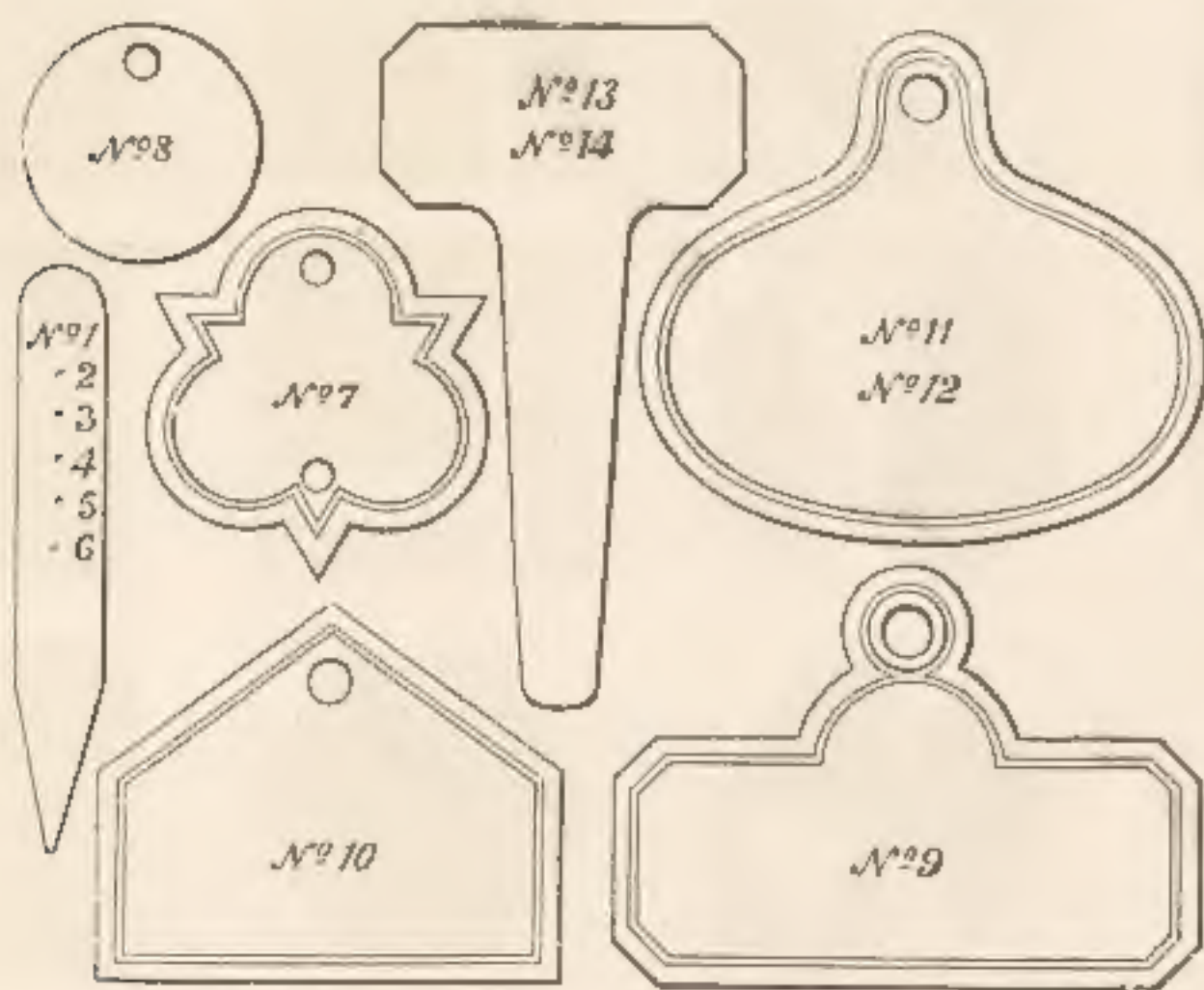
It is recommended to remove the skirting boards from the walls whilst the pavement is being laid. When replaced, they should rest on the tiles; the trouble of cutting the outer tiles to fit against it will be avoided, and a much neater appearance produced than when the outer joint is visible.

MAW AND CO.'S PATENT IMPERISHABLE TERRA COTTA PLANT MARKERS AND GARDEN TALLIES,

a cheap and permanent substitute for wooden and zinc Tallies, for the labelling of plants in pots and in the open border, and for suspending to Roses, Orchids, Ferns, Fruit Trees, &c. These Labels, unlike Wood and Zinc, combine perfect durability with a lasting legible inscription, and form an elegant adjunct to the Garden and Conservatory for the naming of Horticultural and Botanical Collections. They are also invaluable for the labelling of Wine Cellars, and for employment in any position where other materials would be perishable by damp.

Commended by the Editor of the "Gardeners' Chronicle," Sir Joseph Hooker, the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.—(See "Gardeners' Chronicle," July 11th, 1868.)

Specimens sent post free on Application.



SIZES IN CREAM COLOUR OR BUFF.

No. 1	$3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$ inch (Upright)
No. 2	$4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ " "
No. 3	$5\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ " "
No. 4	$6 \times \frac{7}{8}$ " "
No. 5	$7 \times \frac{7}{8}$ " "
No. 6	8×1 " "
No. 7	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ " (Suspending)
No. 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter "
No. 9	$3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches "
No. 10	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ " "
No. 11	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ " "
No. 12	$5 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ " "
No. 13	2×4 " (Upright).
No. 14	3×5 " "

And other larger sizes mounted on Iron shanks for Arboretums and Botanical Gardens.

Can be seen in use at the Royal Gardens, Kew; the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural and Royal Botanic Societies, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR WRITING ON THE LABELS WITH BLACK LEAD PENCIL.—Apply a little white lead paint thinly over the part to be written upon, and whilst wet, write with a hard fine-pointed black lead pencil. The writing will be perfectly indelible, and unaffected by wet, immediately the paint is set.

BLACK ENAMEL WRITING ON THE LABELS.—All the above sizes can be supplied in several colours, ready written upon, with black enamel, having the appearance of jet-black ink, but perfectly permanent. These Enamel Written Labels can only be executed at the Manufactory. Estimates of cost will be sent on receipt of List of Names, in various styles of Writing, for any quantities of Pot or Border Labels, Suspending Labels for Orchids, Roses, Ferns, Fruit Trees, &c. Large labels of various sizes mounted on iron shanks, for Arboretums, Botanical Gardens, &c. Consecutive sets of Numerals printed on the Labels, with Enamel, and Labels for Wine Bins, are kept in stock, and can be obtained at the Manufactory, or through any Nurseryman, Seedsman, or Ironmonger.

* * * *The Prize Medal of the International Exhibition of 1862 was awarded to MAW & CO., for excellence of Manufacture of Encaustic Tiles, Mosaic, Majolica Tiles, &c.*

A second Medal was also awarded to SIR M. DIGBY WYATT, for beautiful combinations of Form and Colour in MAW & CO.'S Designs.

The Prize Medal of the Dublin Exhibition of 1865 was awarded to MAW & CO. for variety and excellence in the style of Ornament of their Encaustic Tiles.

At the International Exhibition held at Oporto, in 1865, at which several Classes of Medals were distributed, a Medal of the First Class was awarded to MAW & CO. for Geometrical Mosaic, Pictorial Mosaic, Encaustic Tiles and Majolica Tiles.

At the Paris International Exhibition of 1867, the Silver Medal was awarded to MAW & CO. for Geometrical Mosaic, Pictorial Mosaic, Encaustic Tiles and Majolica Tiles.

At the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1869 a Diplome d'Excellence, equivalent to Gold Medal. The following Medals have also been awarded to MAW & CO., at various Exhibitions, for their Tiles and Patent Garden Markers:—Silver Medals, Brussels, 1870; Silver Medal, Ghent, 1870; Silver Medal, Liege, 1870; Silver Medal, Lille, 1870; Bronze Medal, Lacken, 1870; Bronze Medal, Antwerp, 1870; Silver Medal, Ghent, 1871; Bronze Medal, Brussels, 1871.

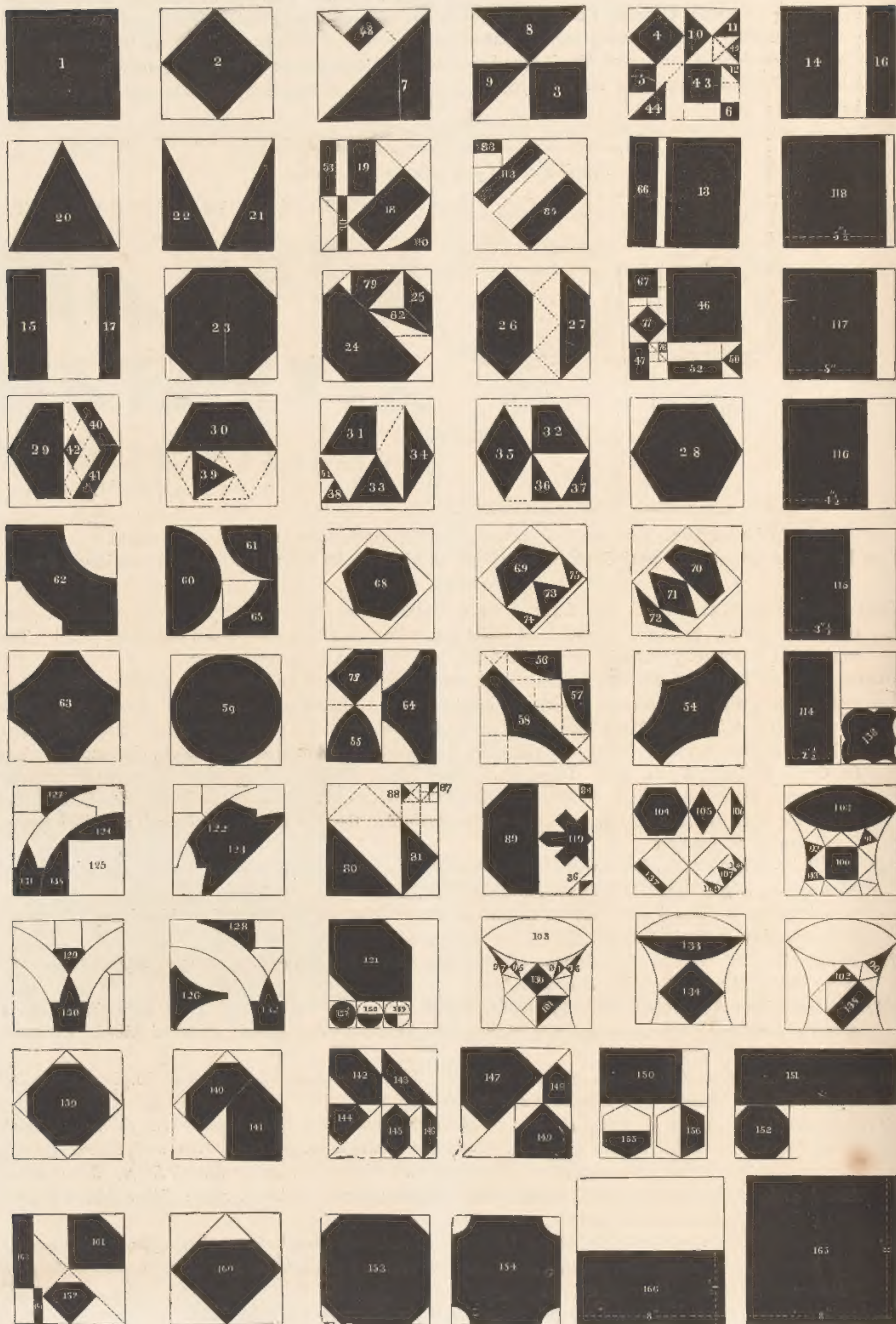
At the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876, two Medals and Certificates of Award for "High quality of Encaustic and other Tiles, general excellence and admirable adaptation of Tiles to purposes of Interior Decoration, Flooring, Hearths, &c."

At the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, Silver Medal for Encaustic and other Tiles.

FIG. IV.

Diagrams showing the mutual relation of the various forms and sizes of Tiles and Tesserae of which the accompanying Designs are composed, for the assistance of Architects and others who wish to arrange their own Designs.

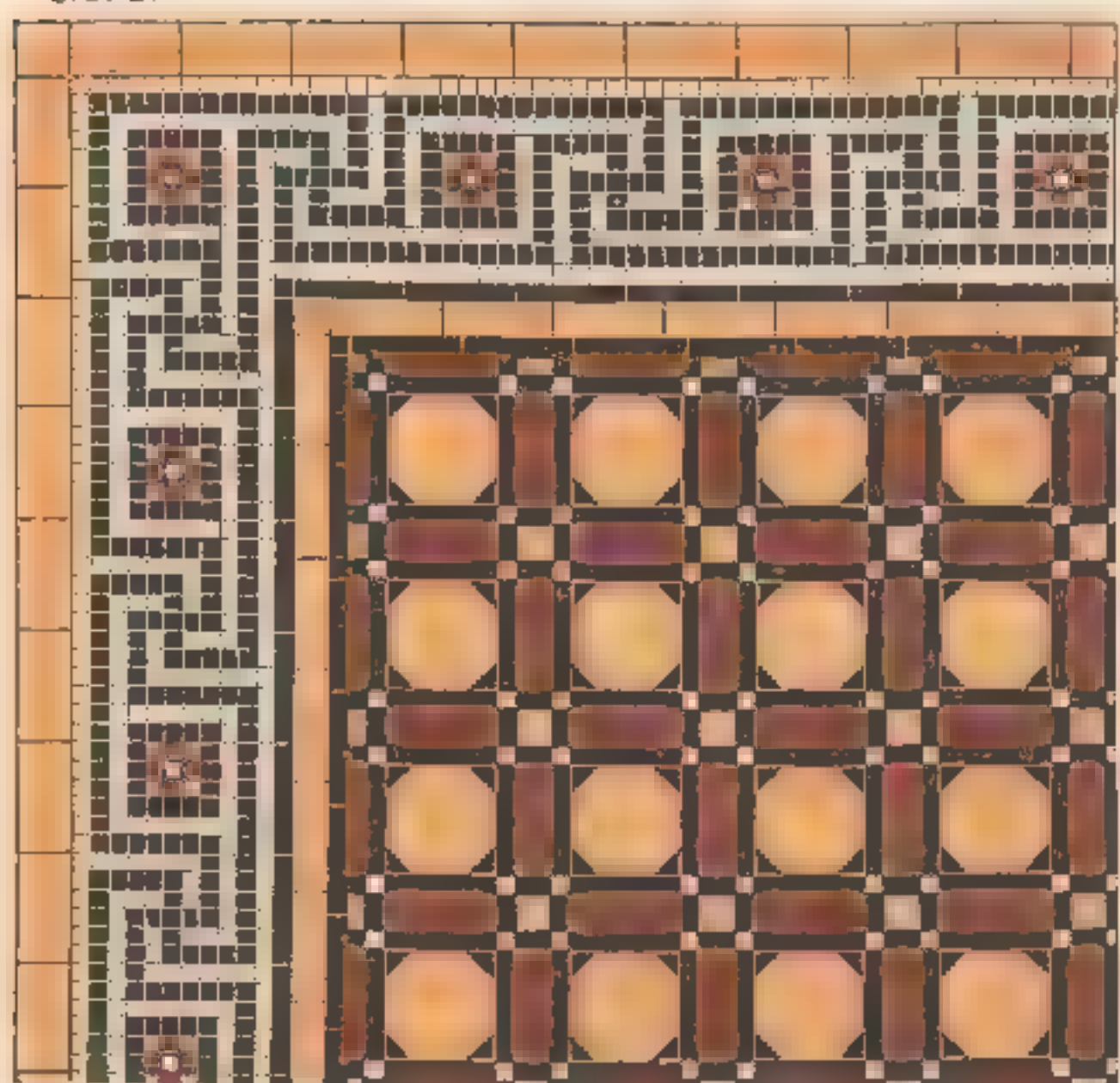
Scale, two inches to a foot, or one-sixth the actual size.



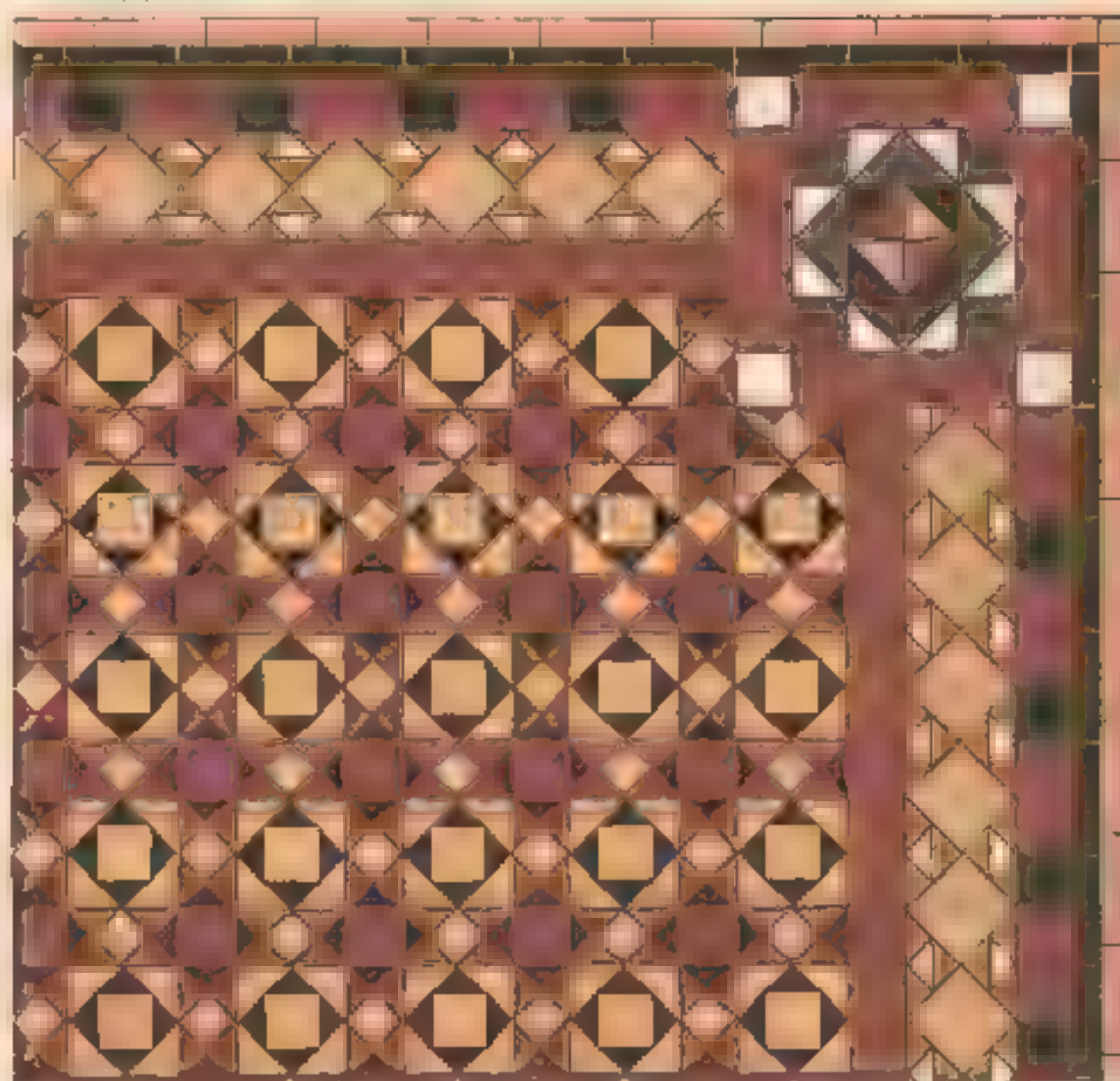
MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS.

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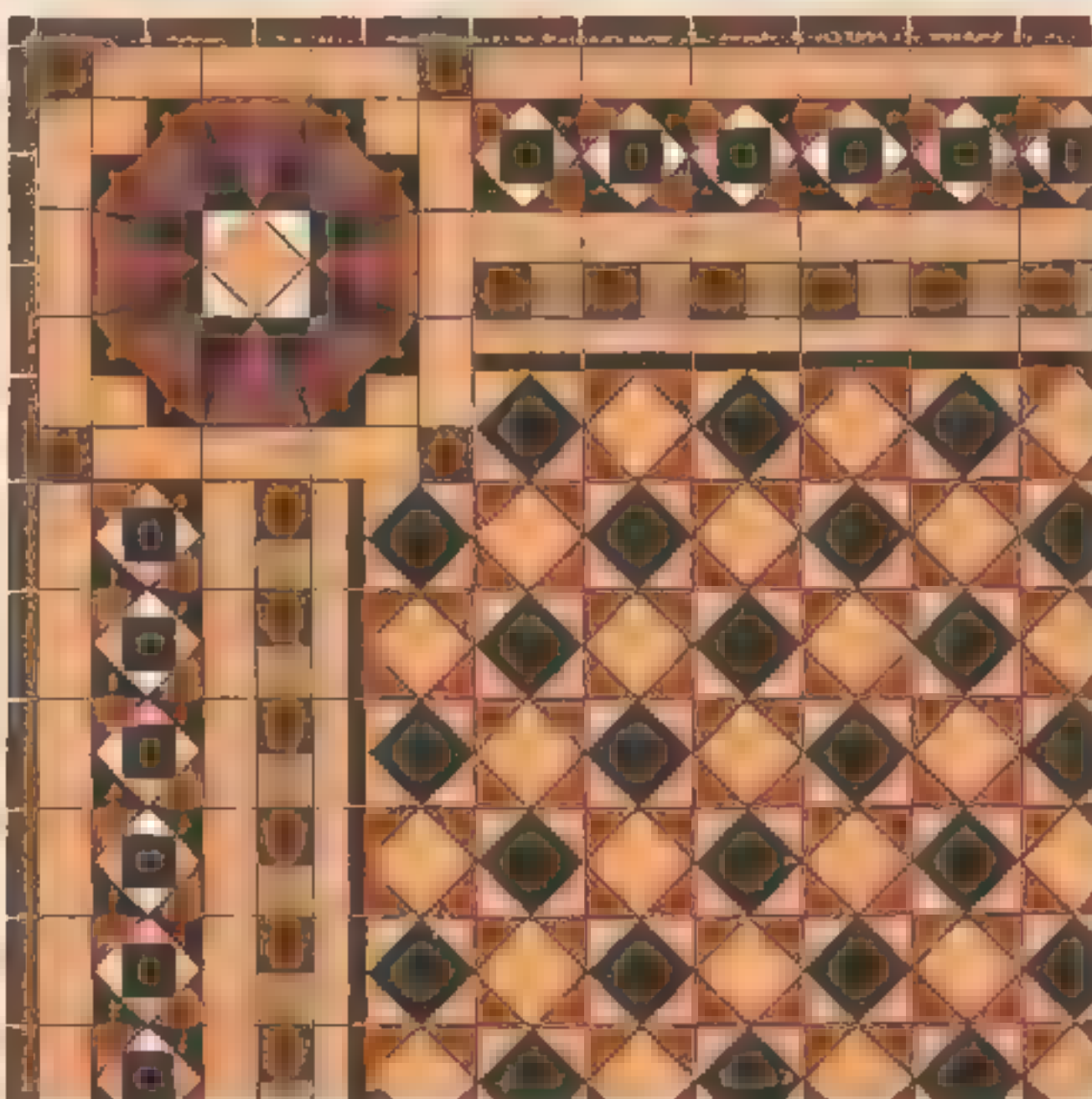
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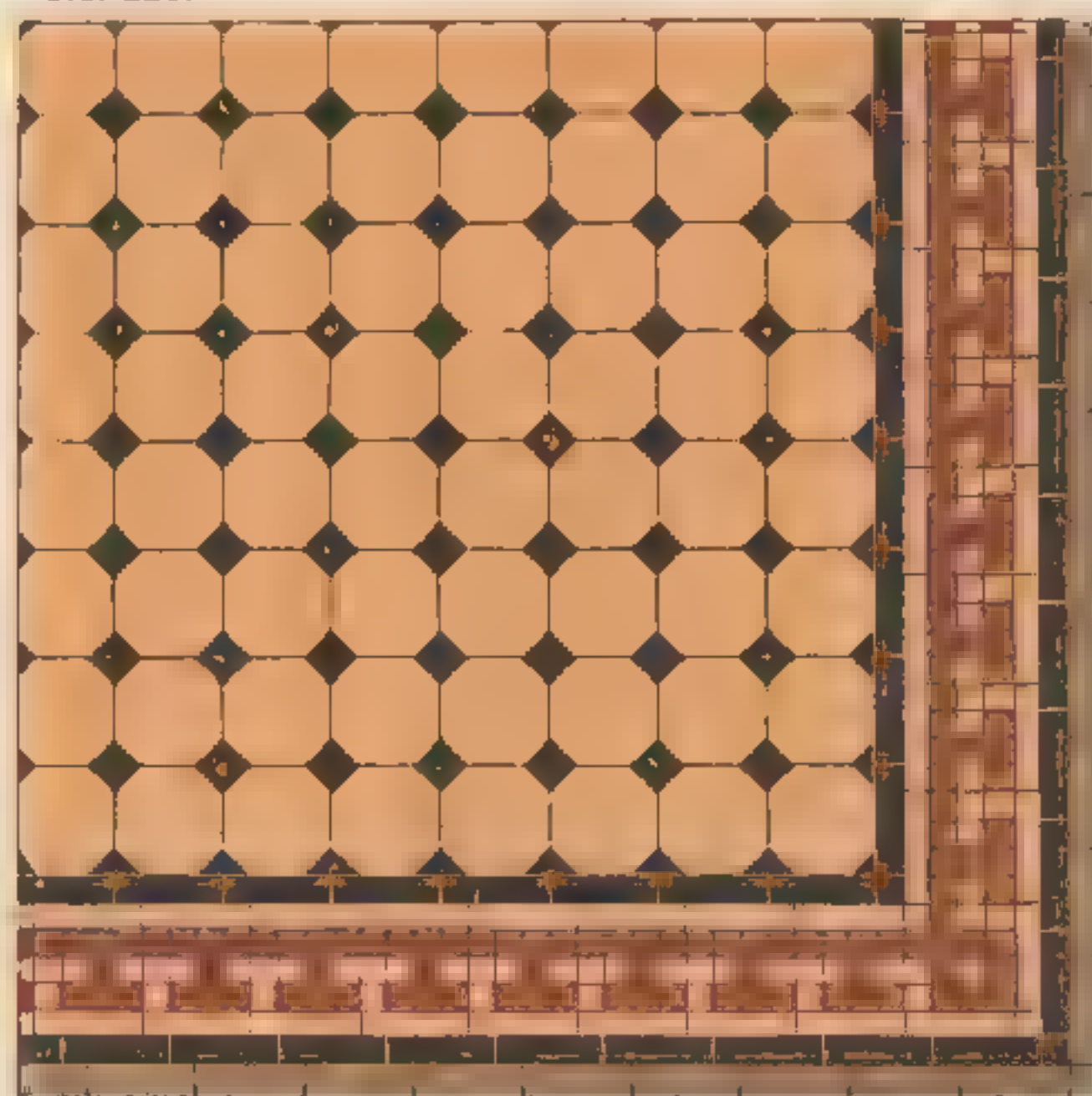
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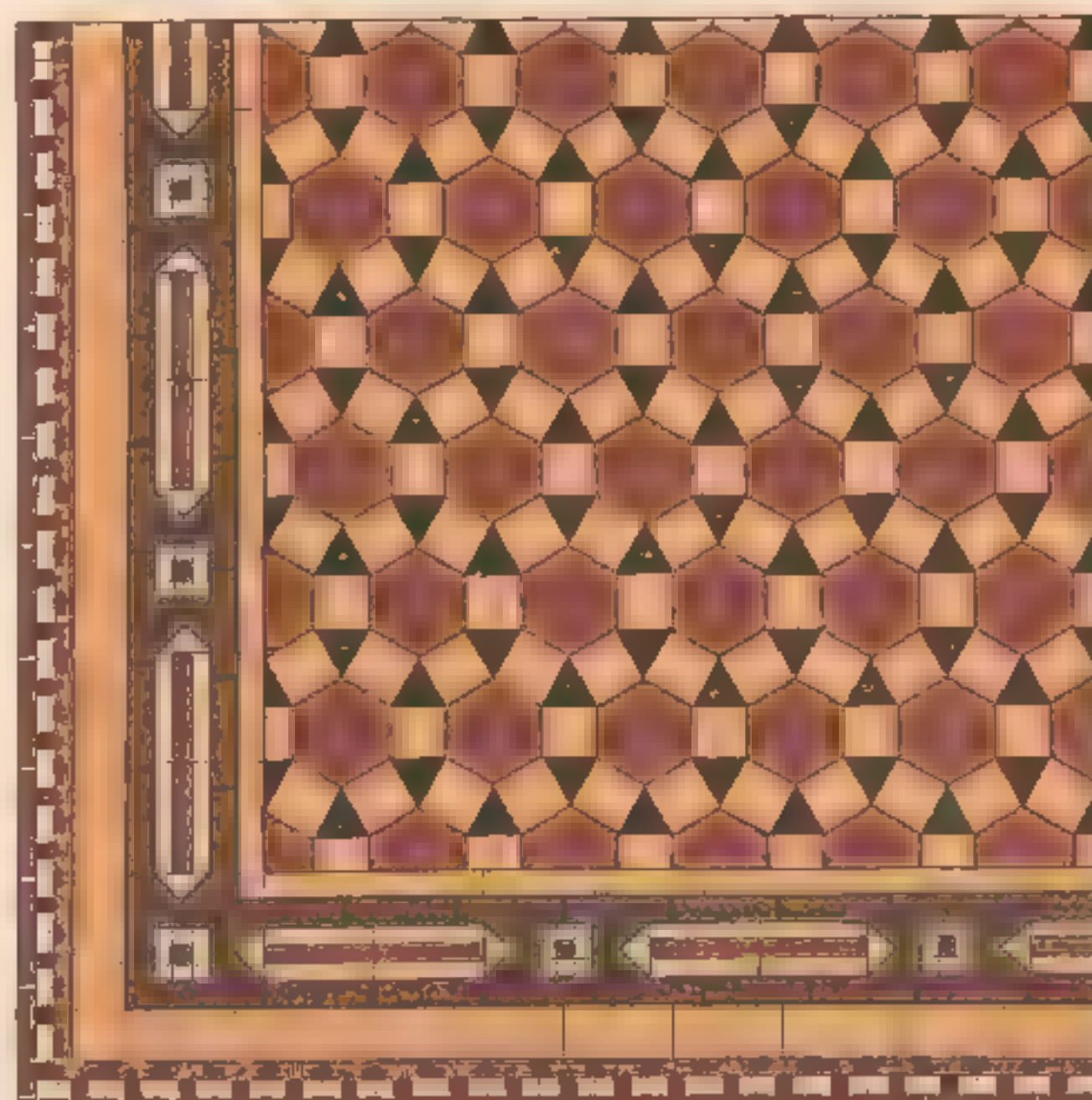
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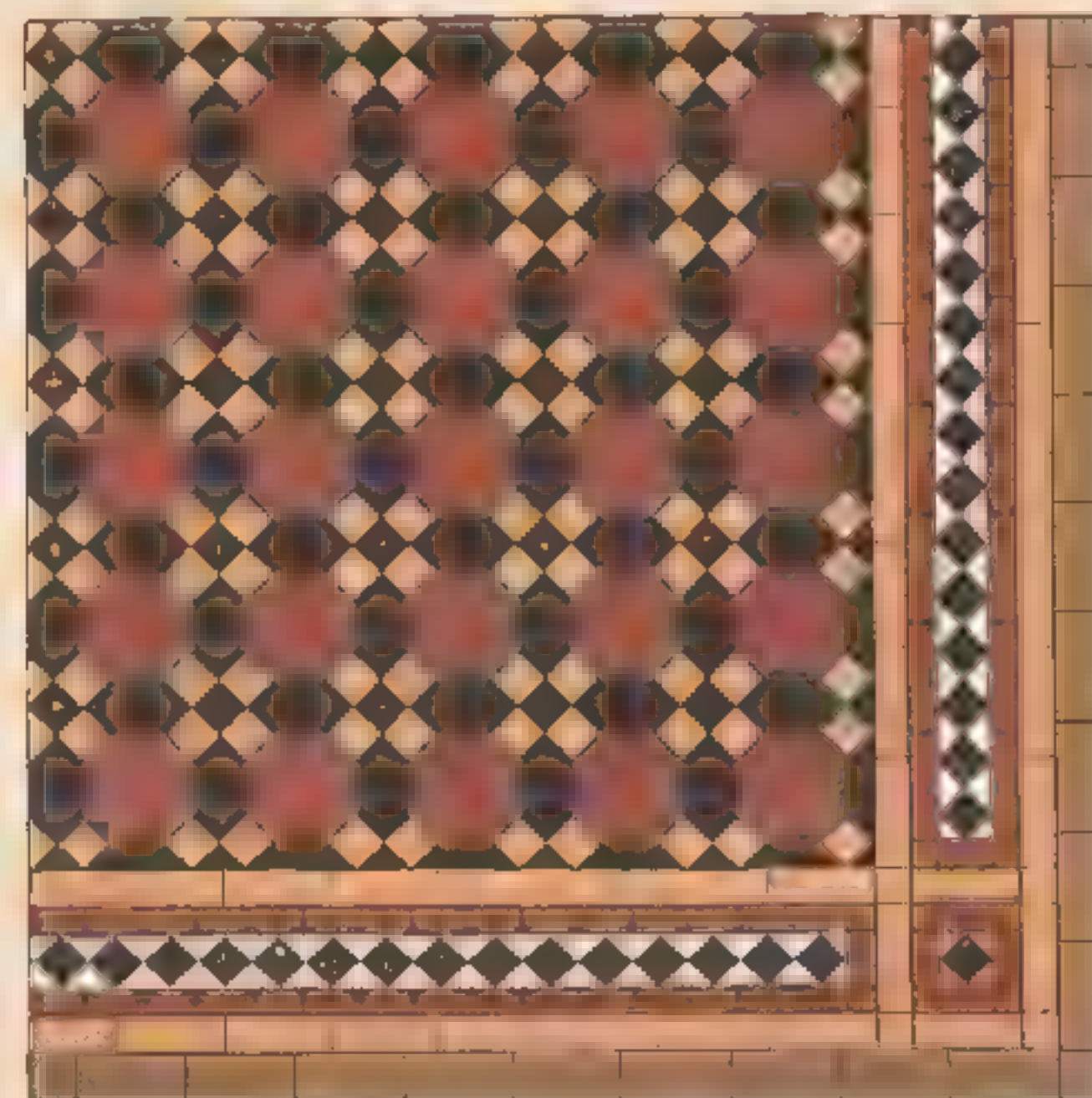
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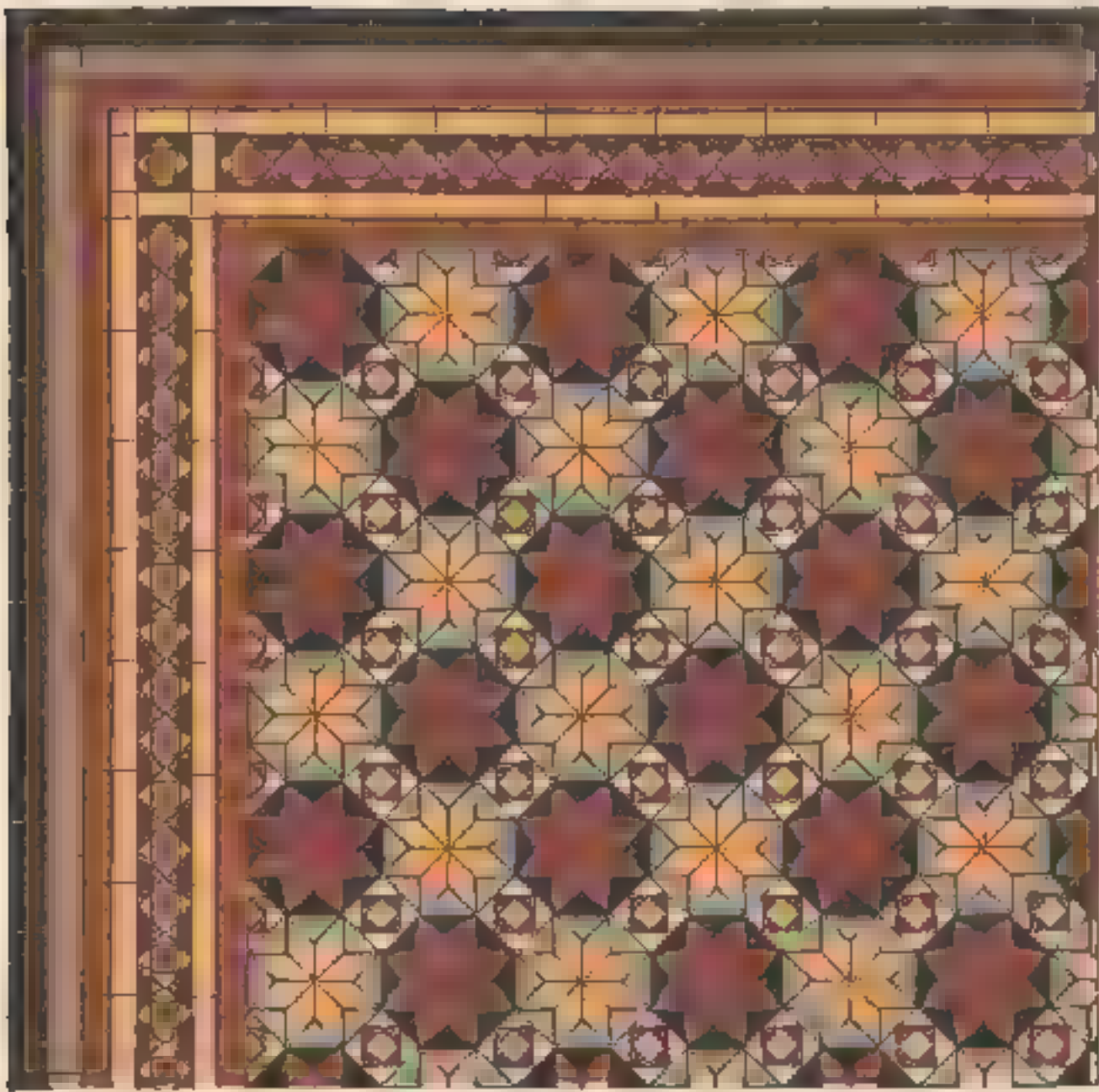
SCALE, $\frac{1}{4}$ OF AN INCH TO A FOOT



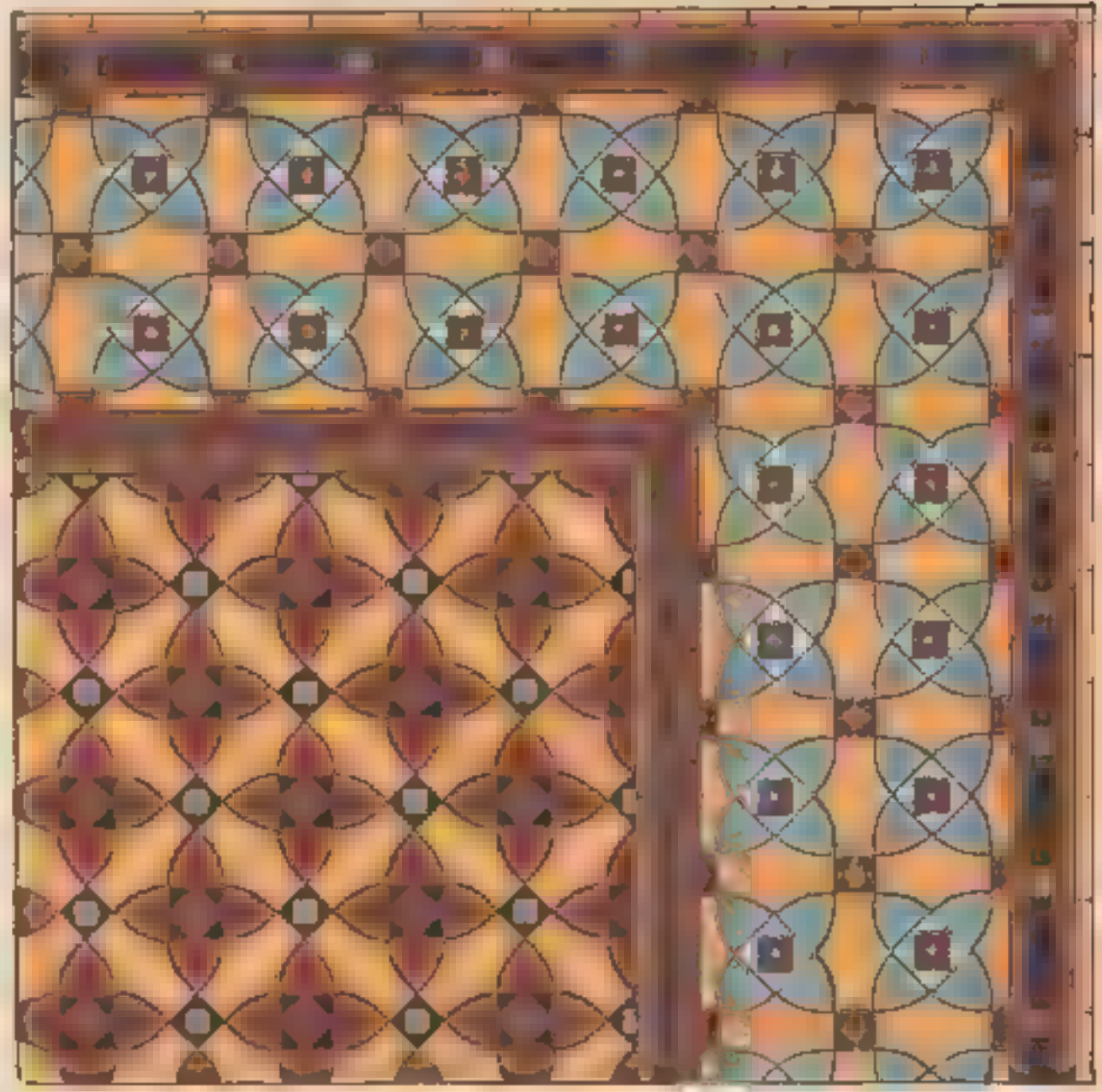
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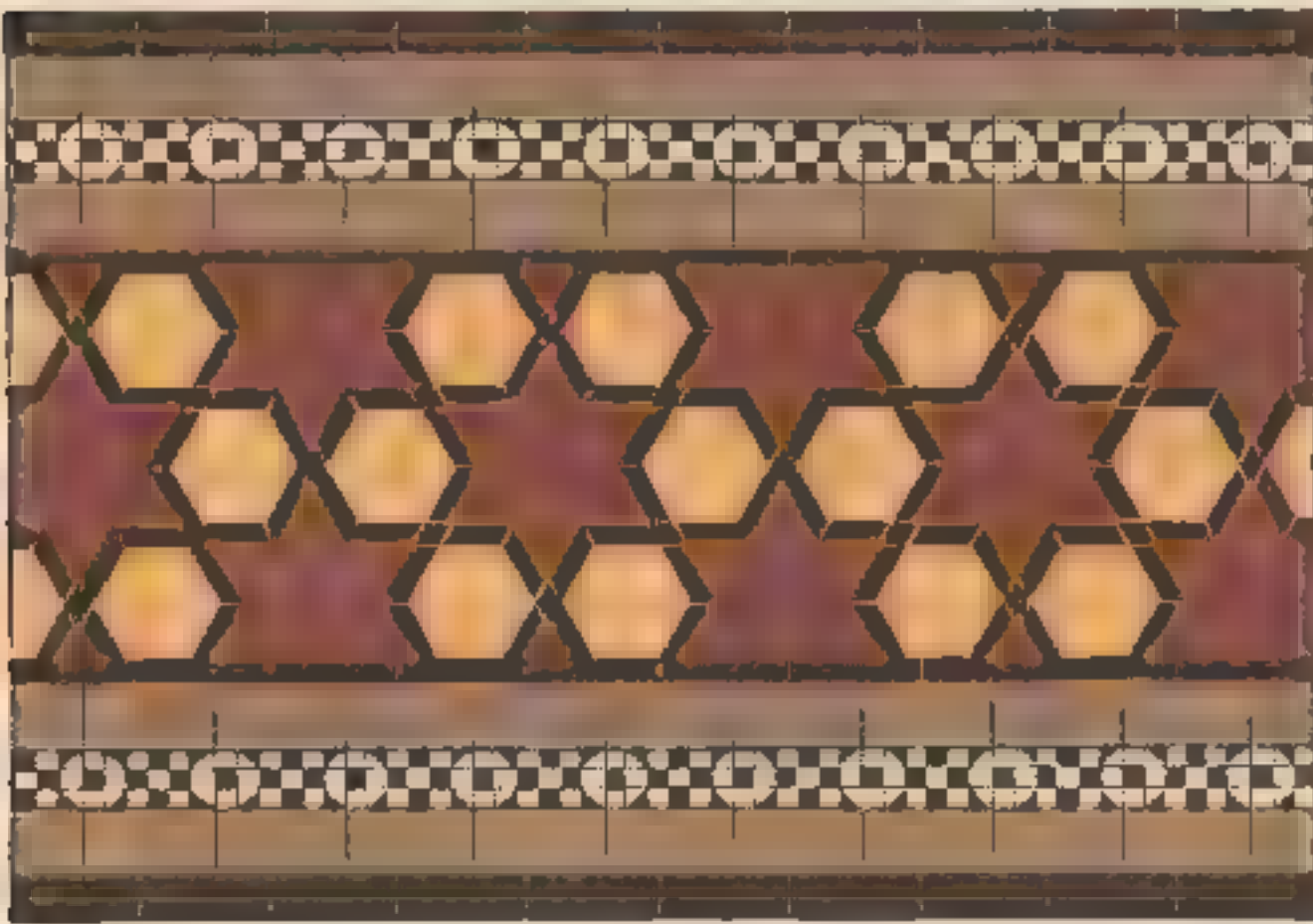
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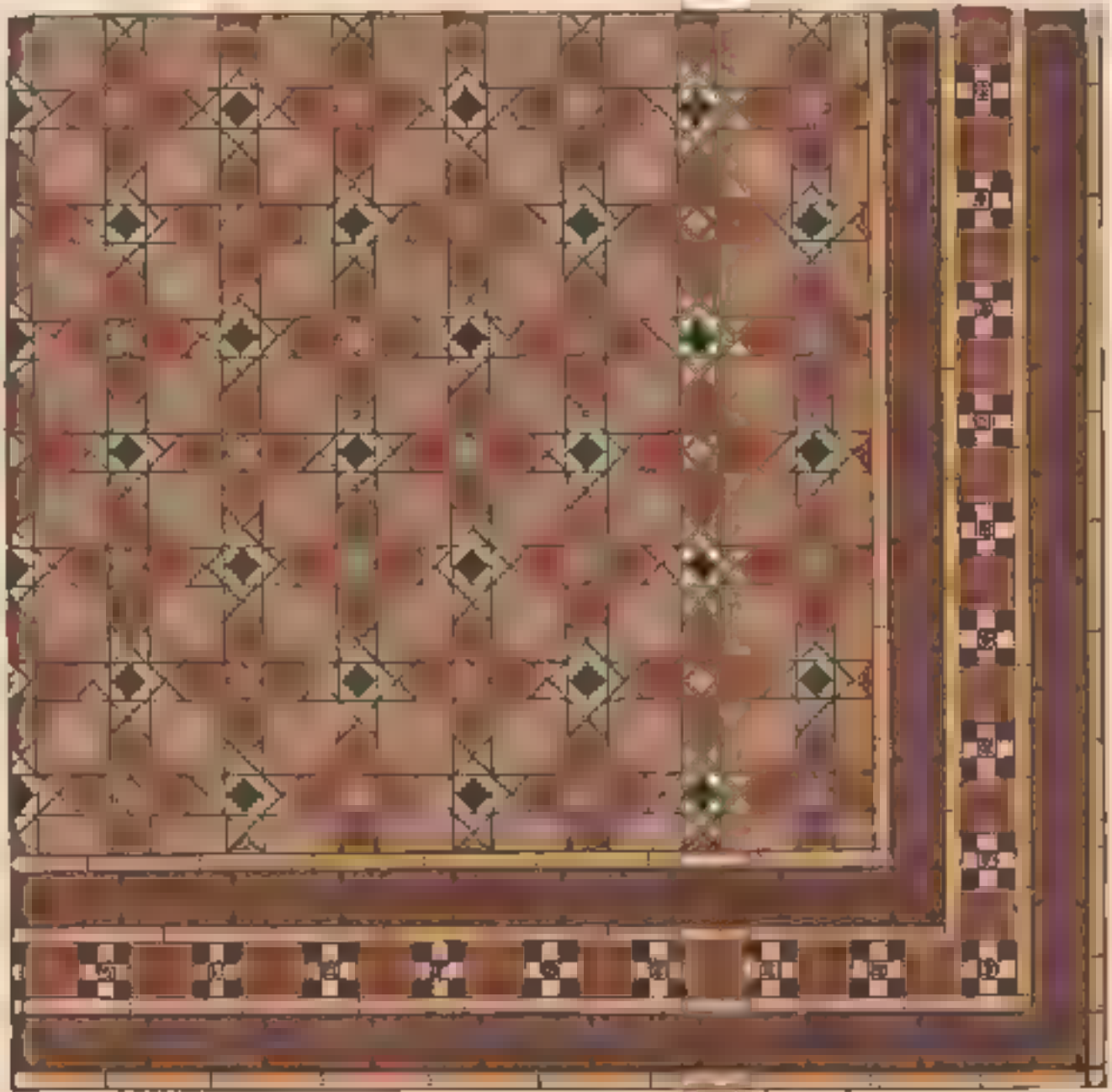
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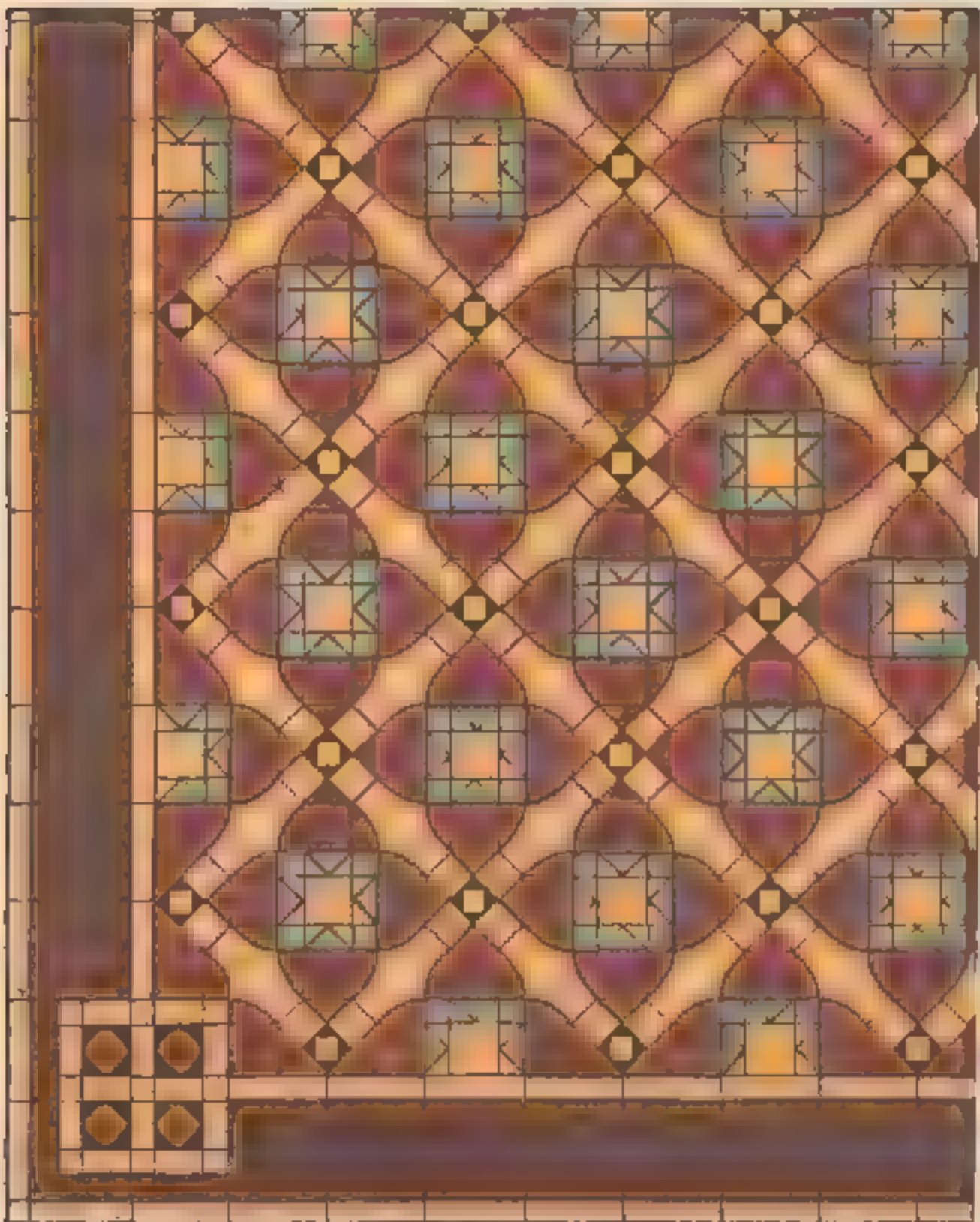
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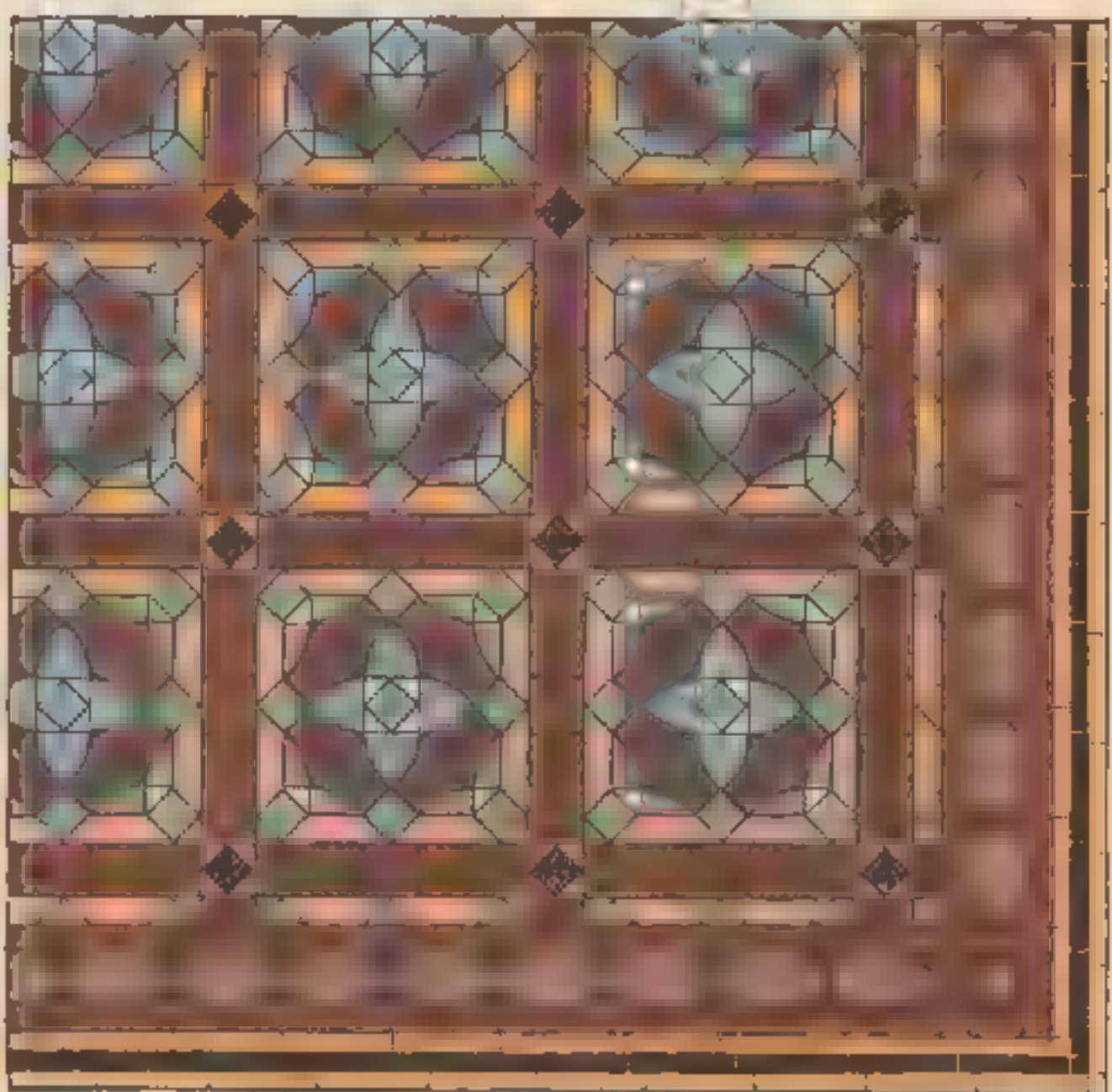
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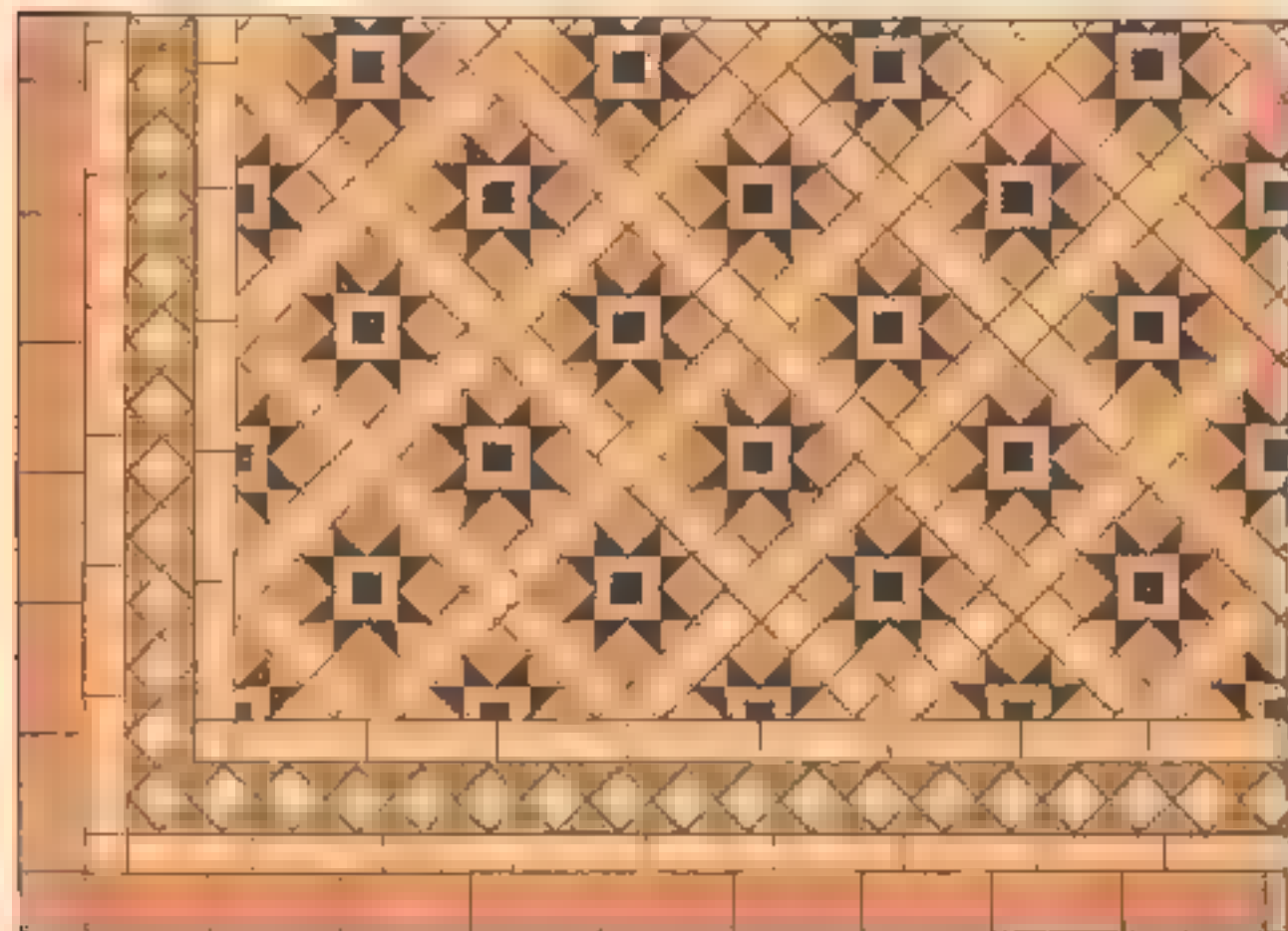
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BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.

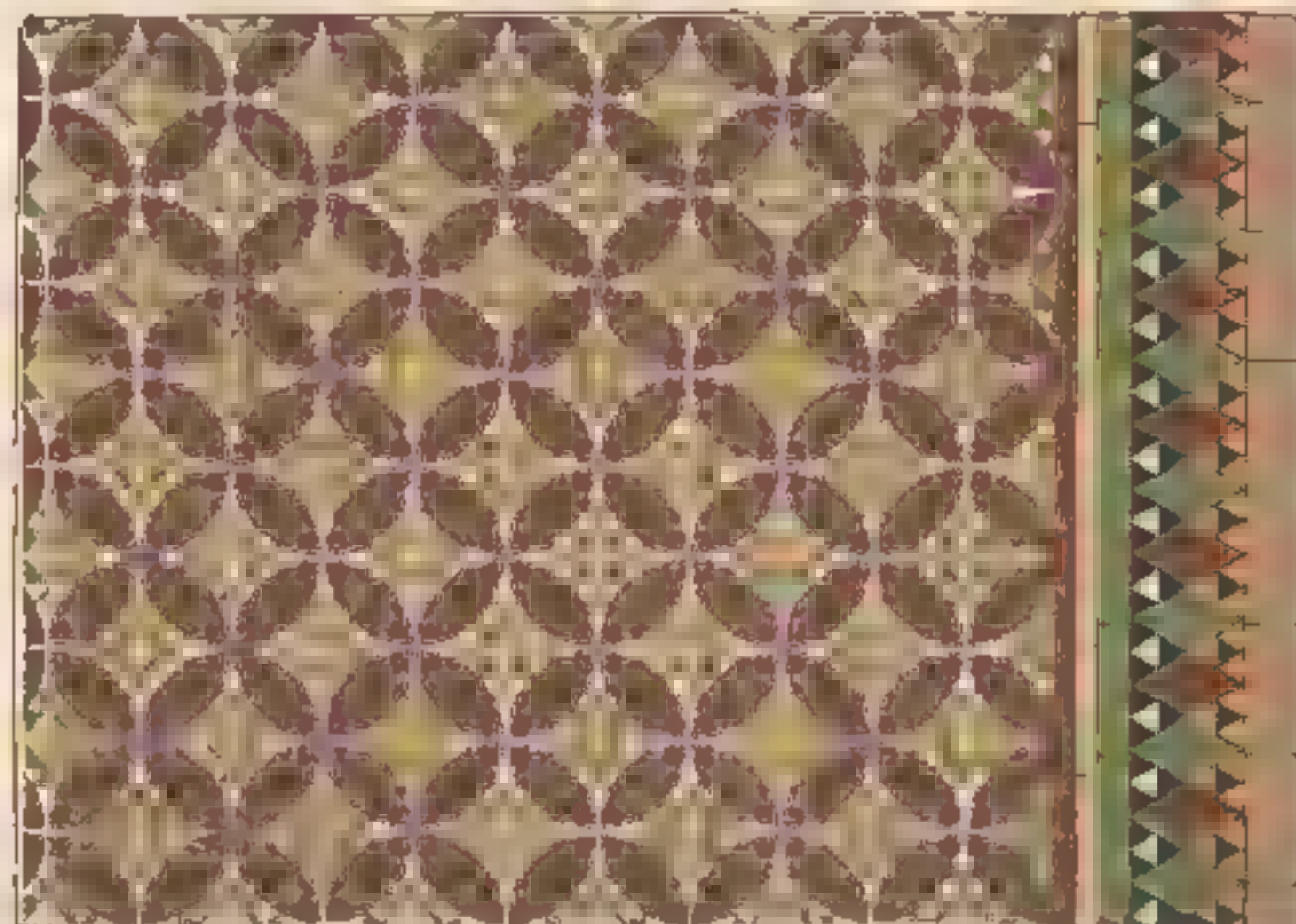
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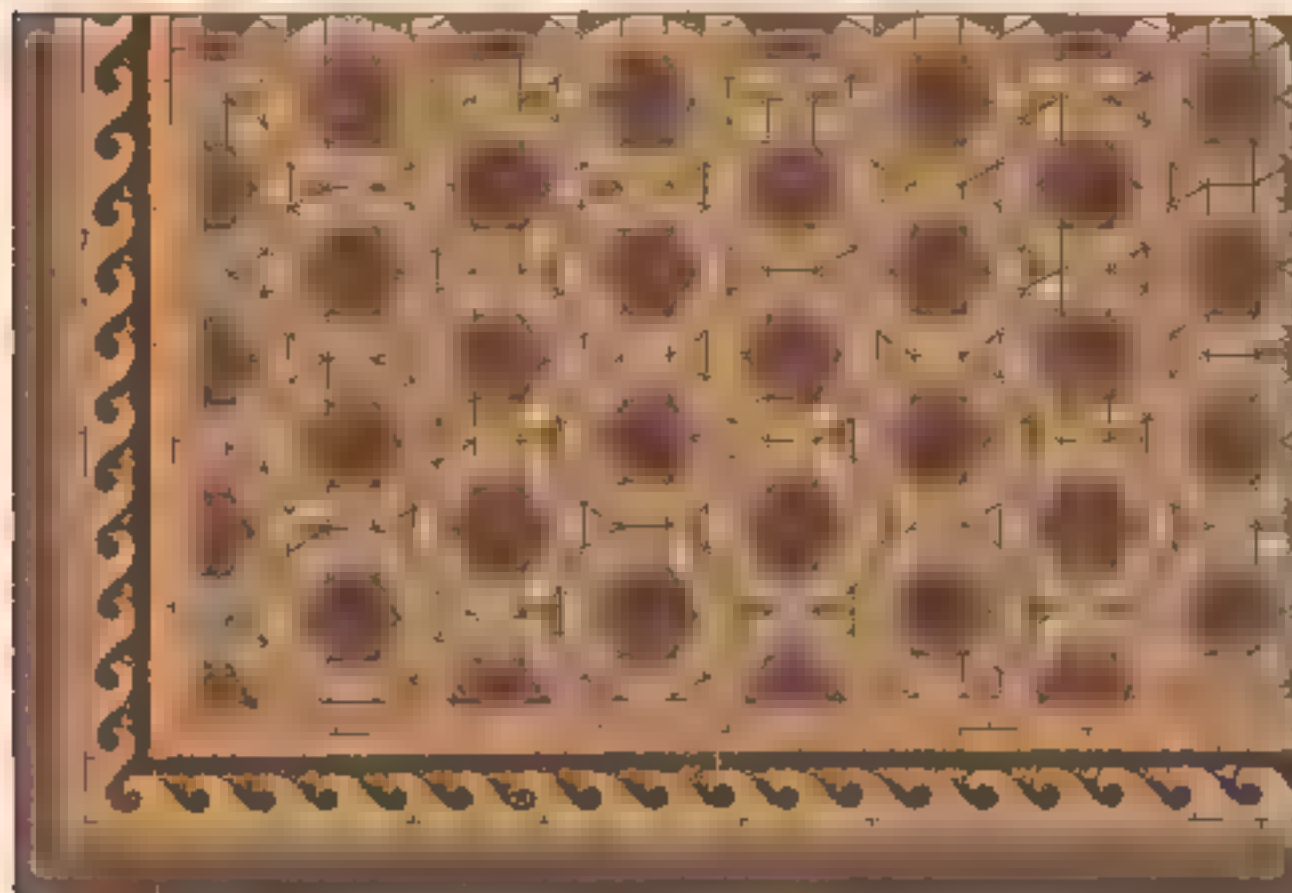
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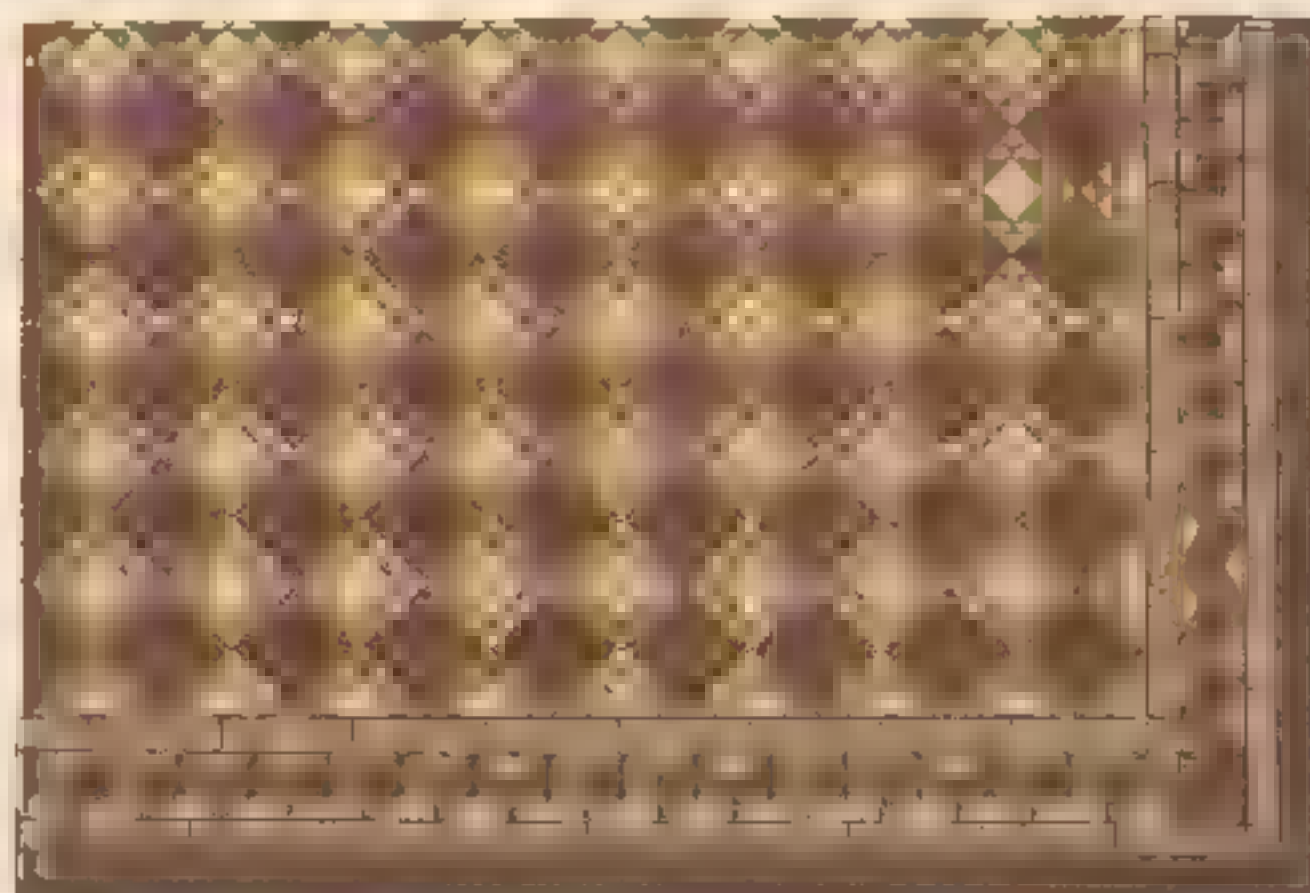
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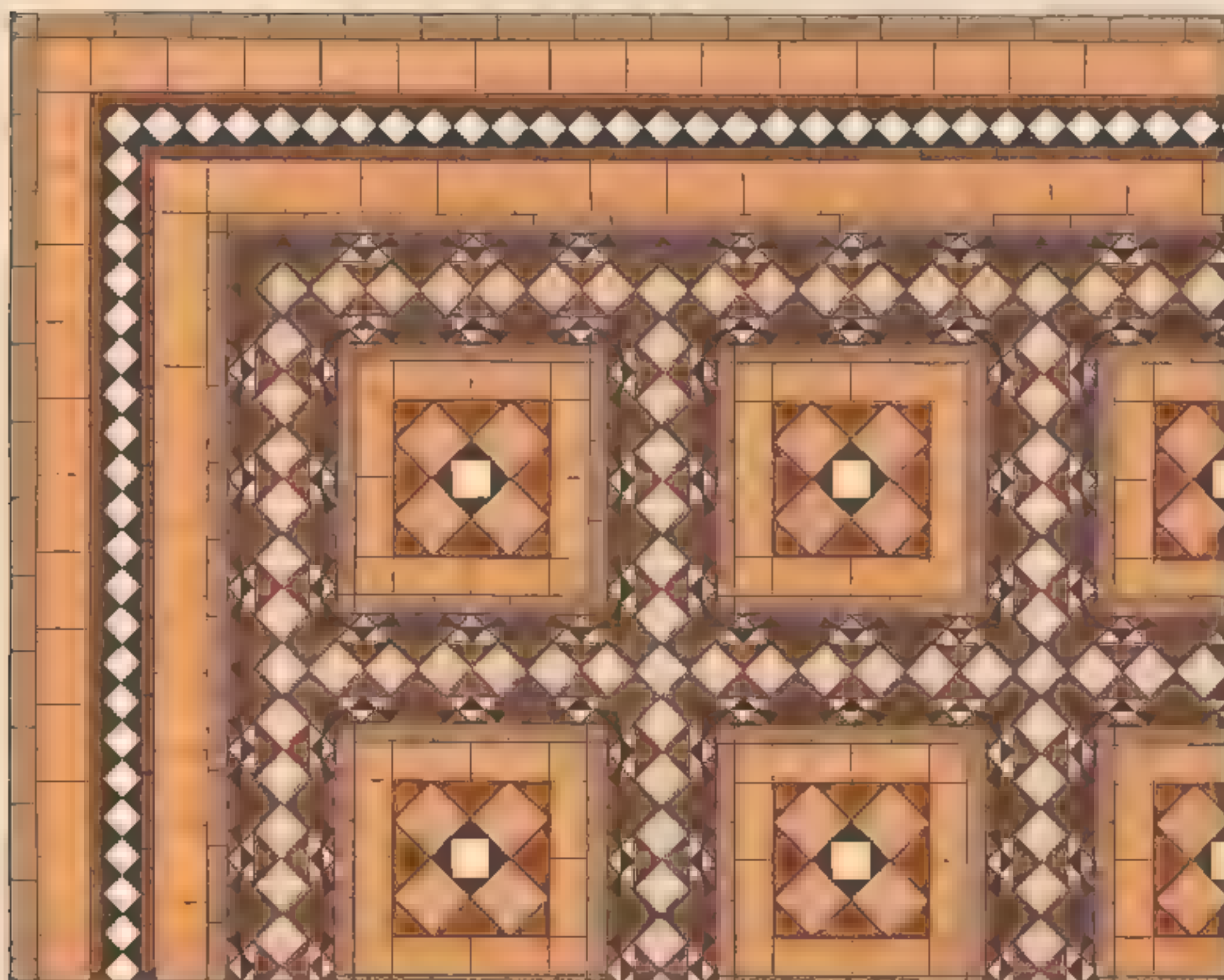


SCALE, $\frac{1}{2}$ OF AN INCH TO A FOOT

MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS.

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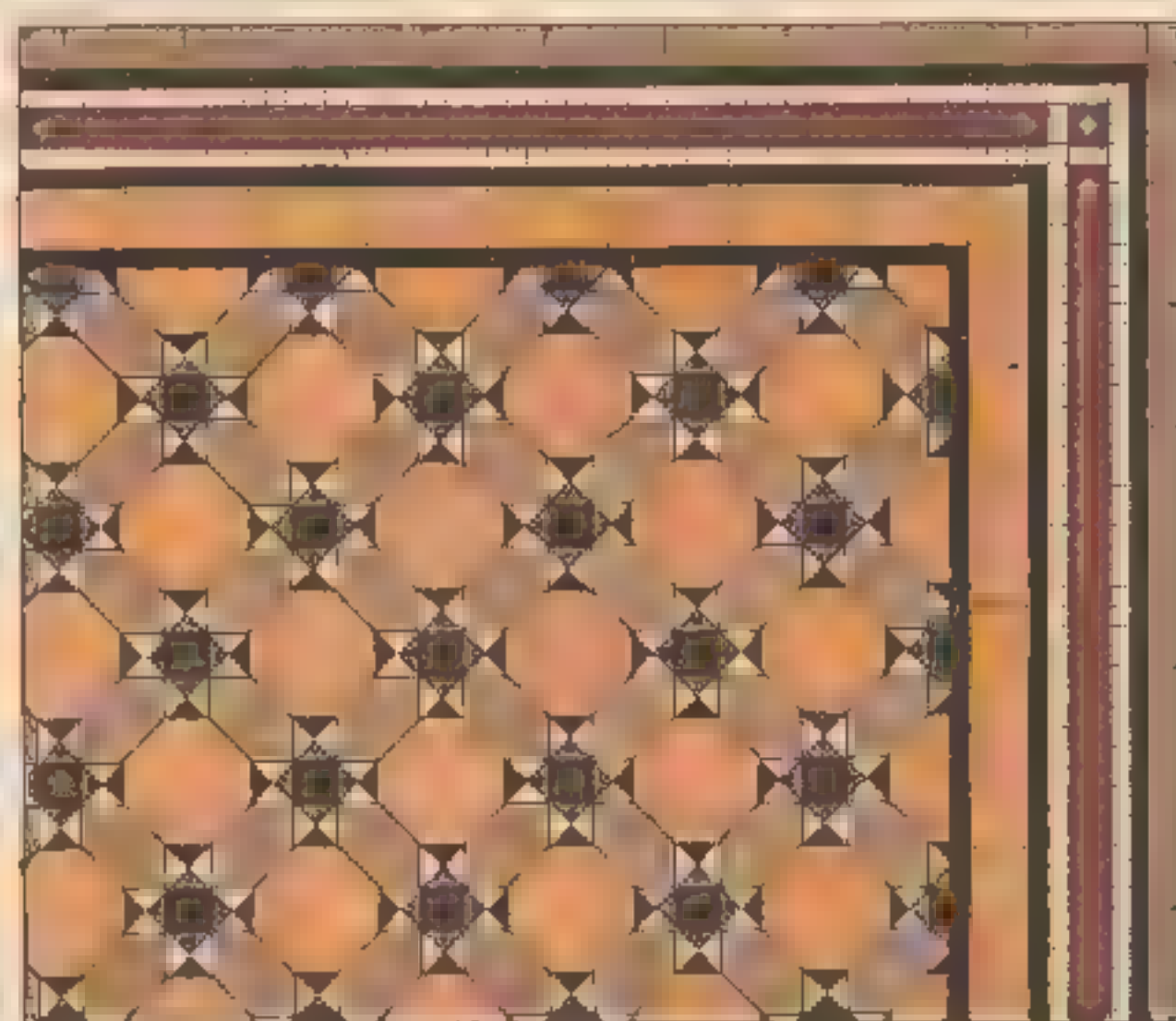
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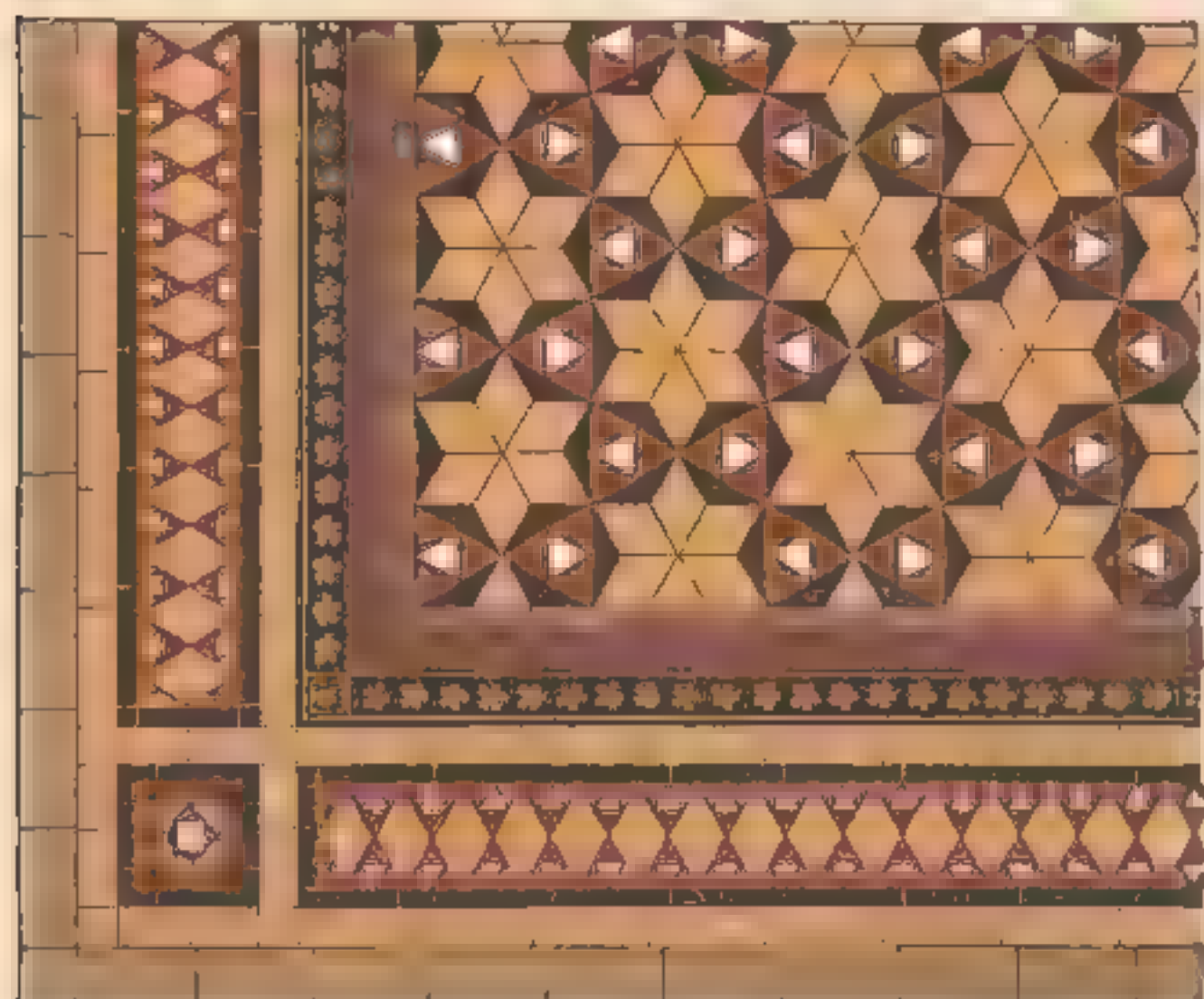
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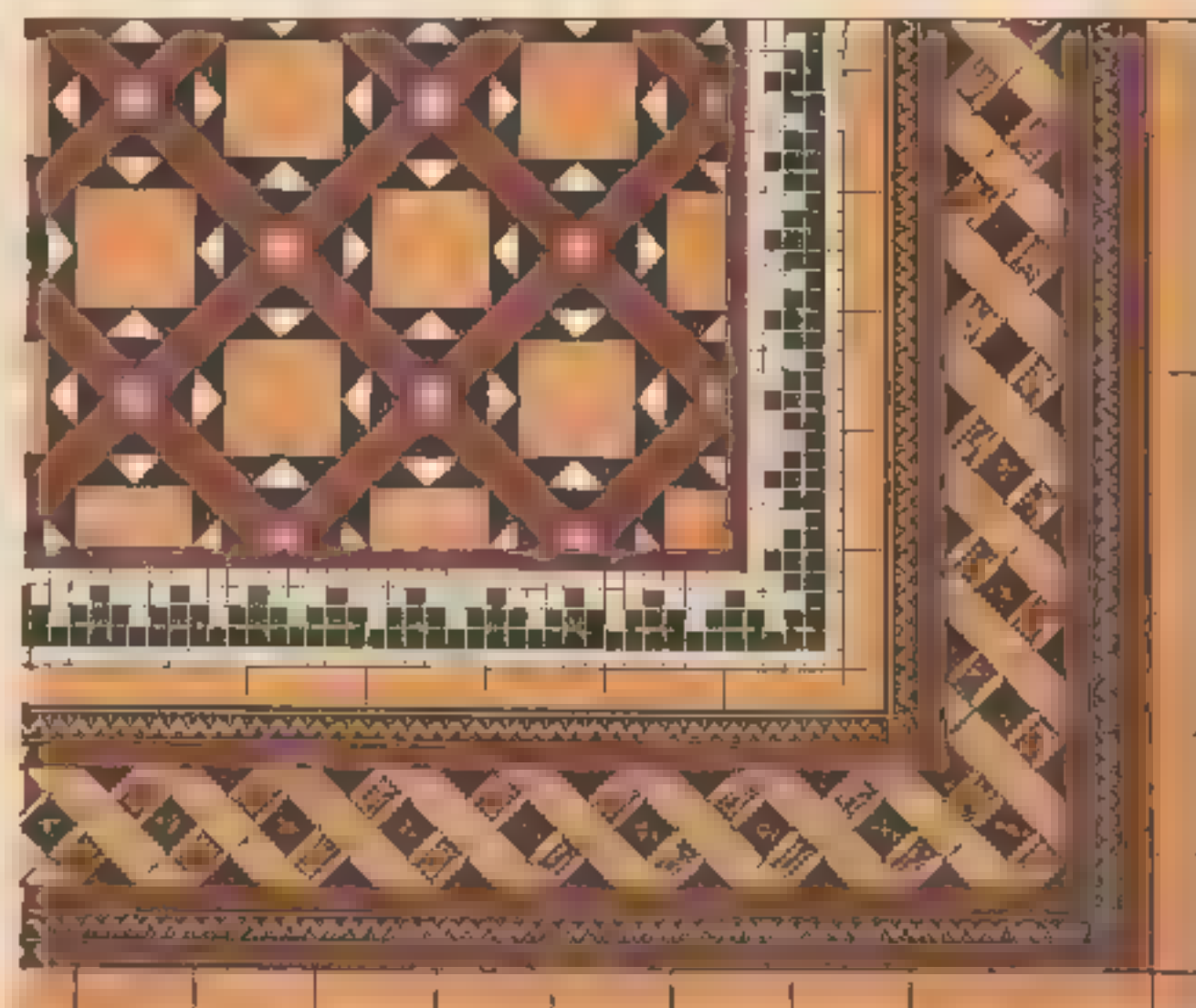
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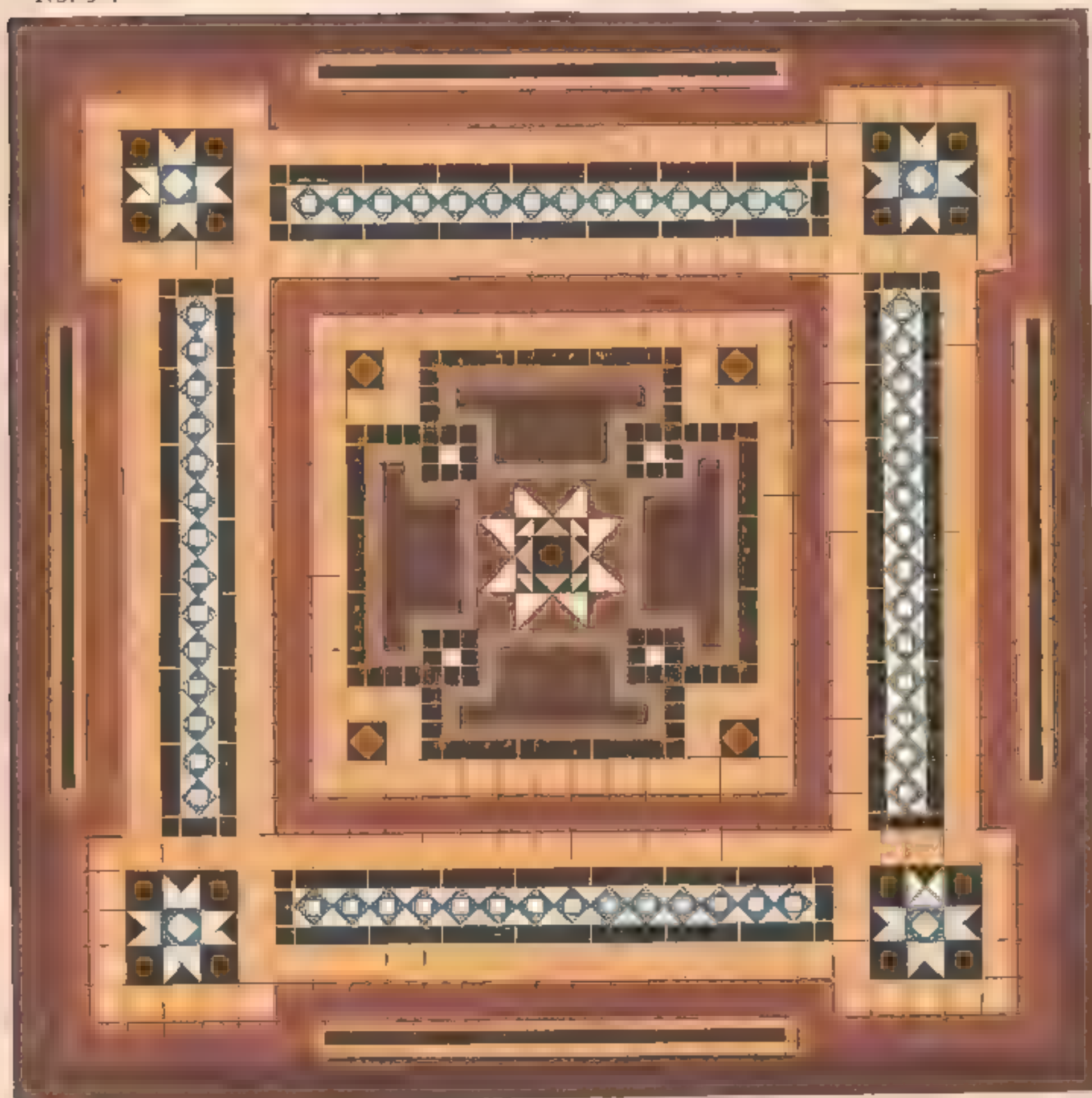
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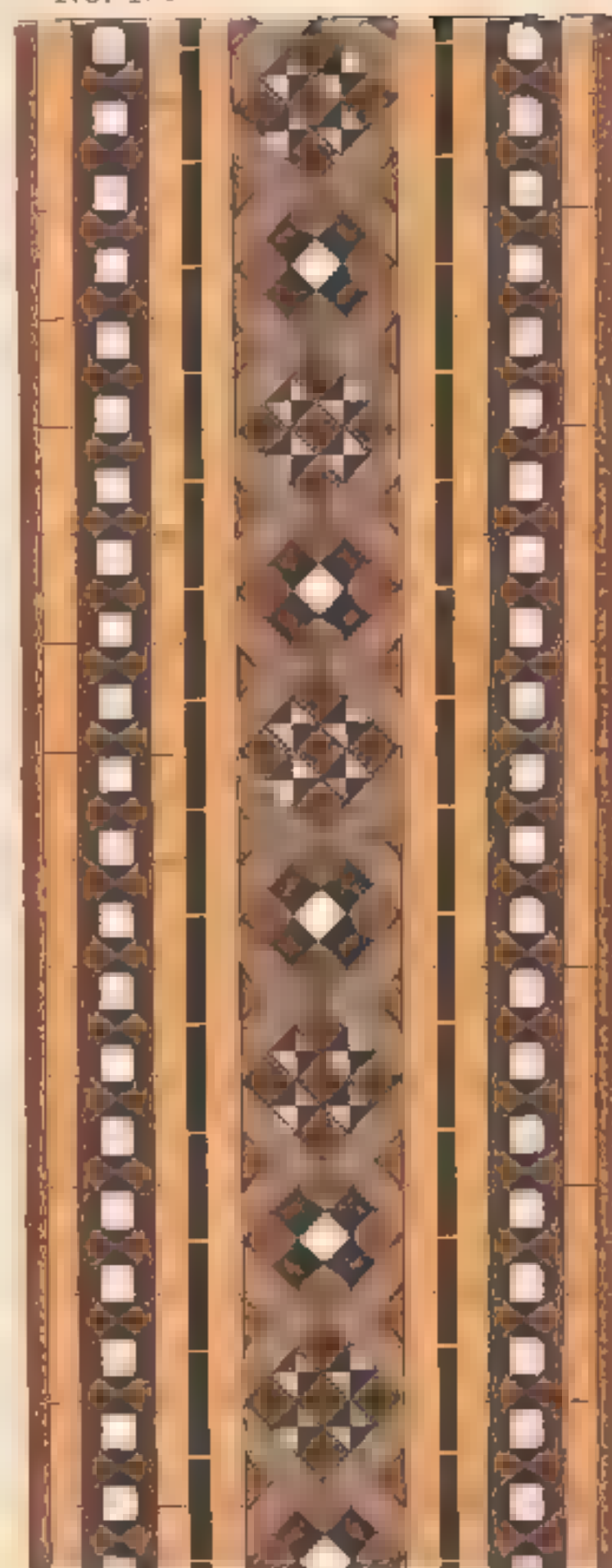


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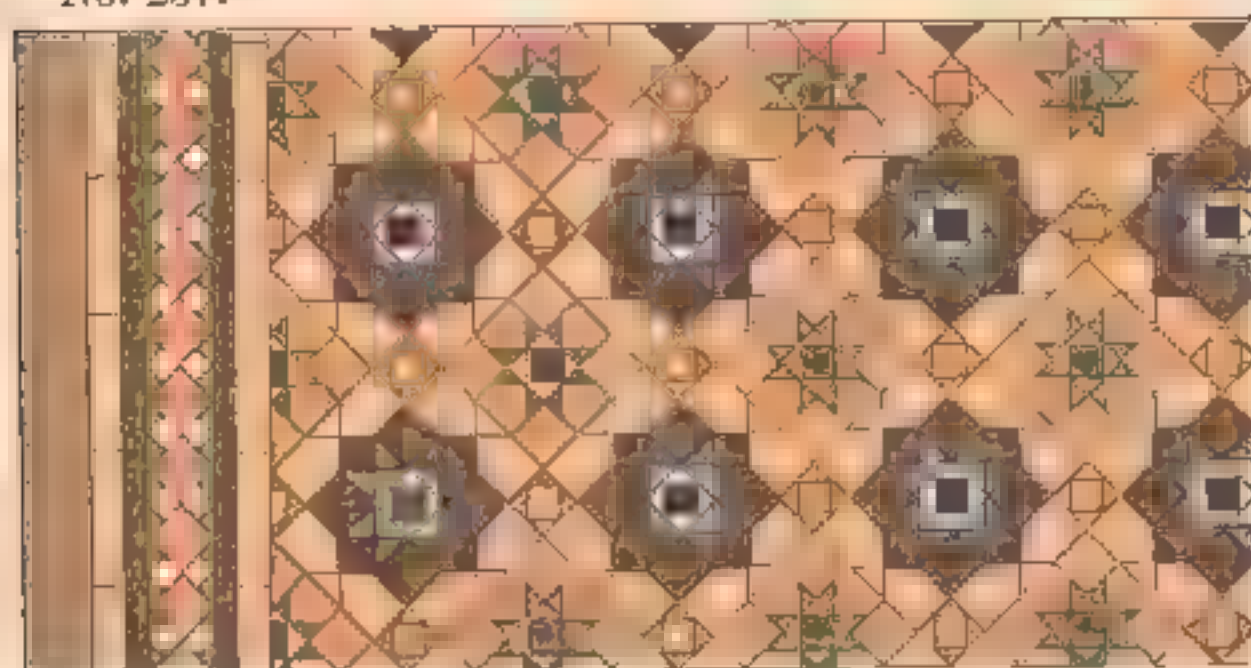
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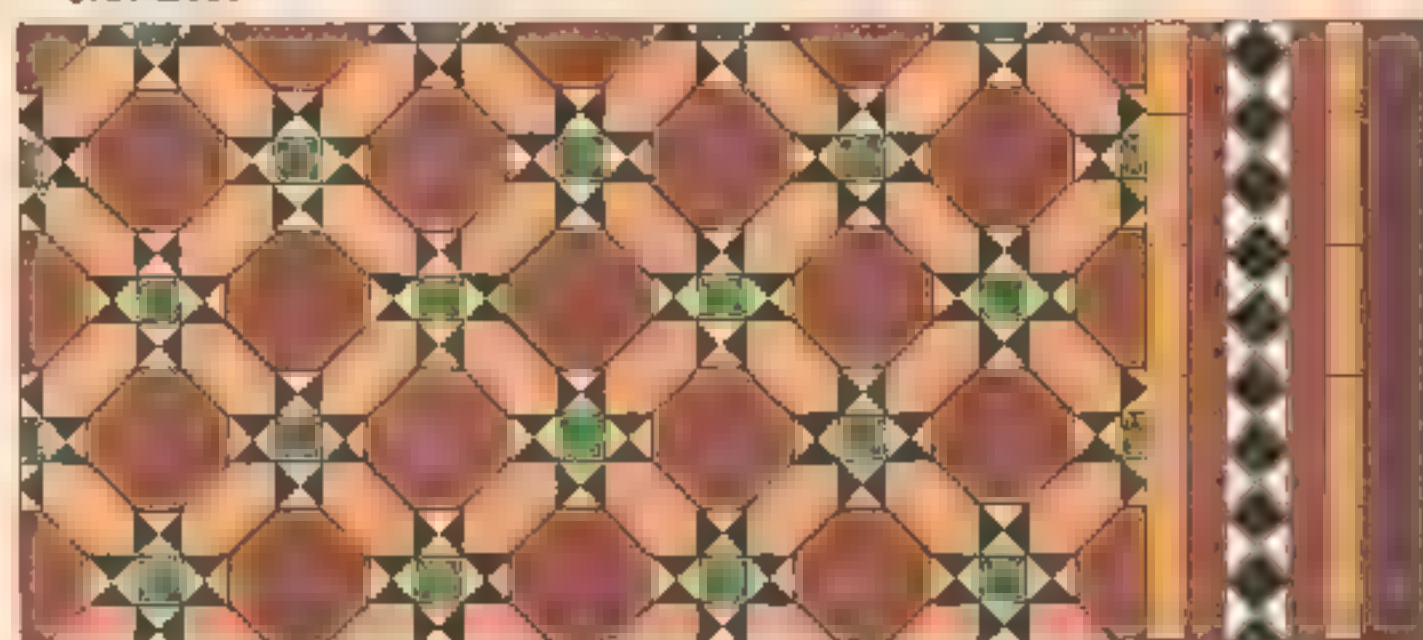
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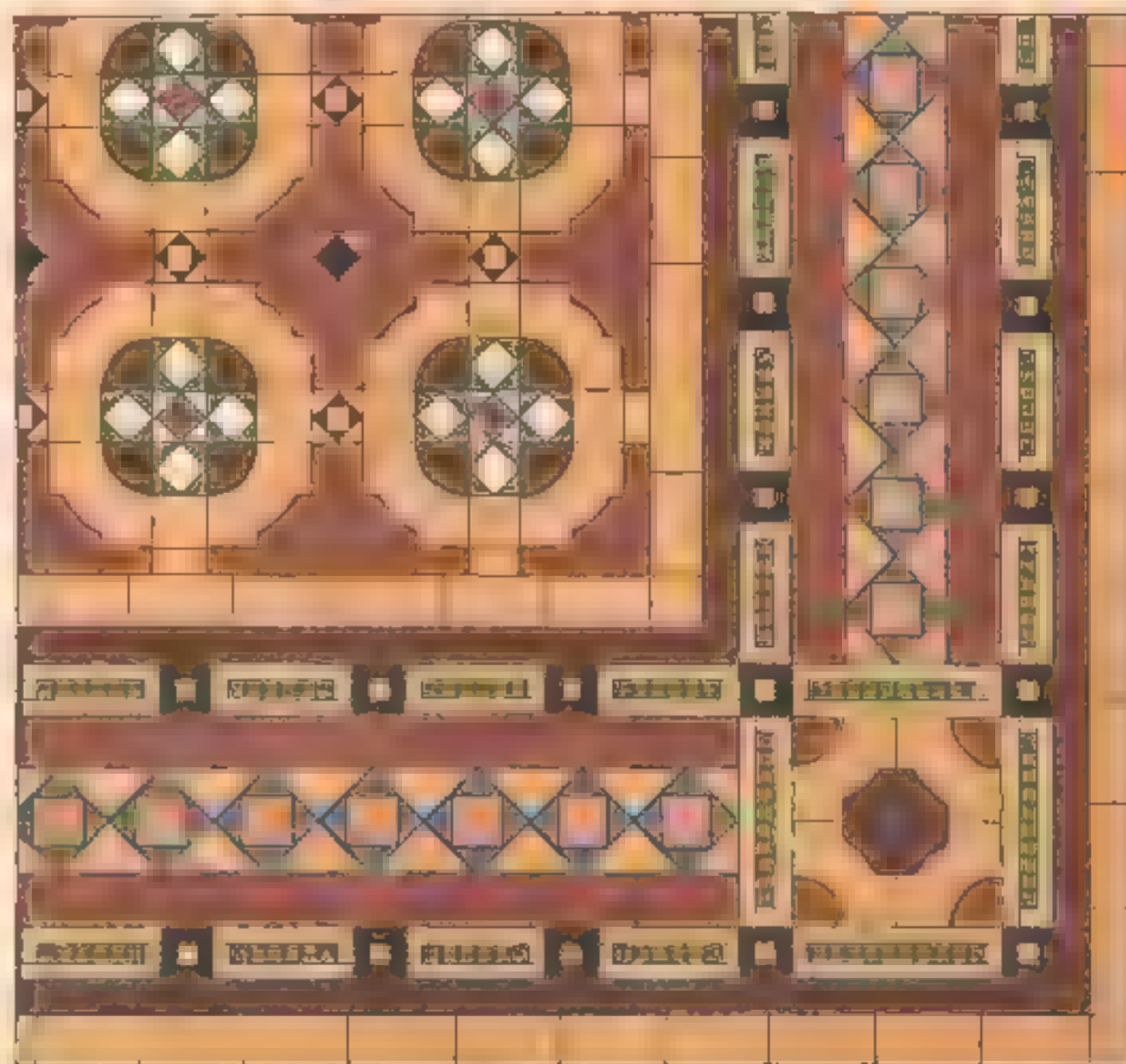
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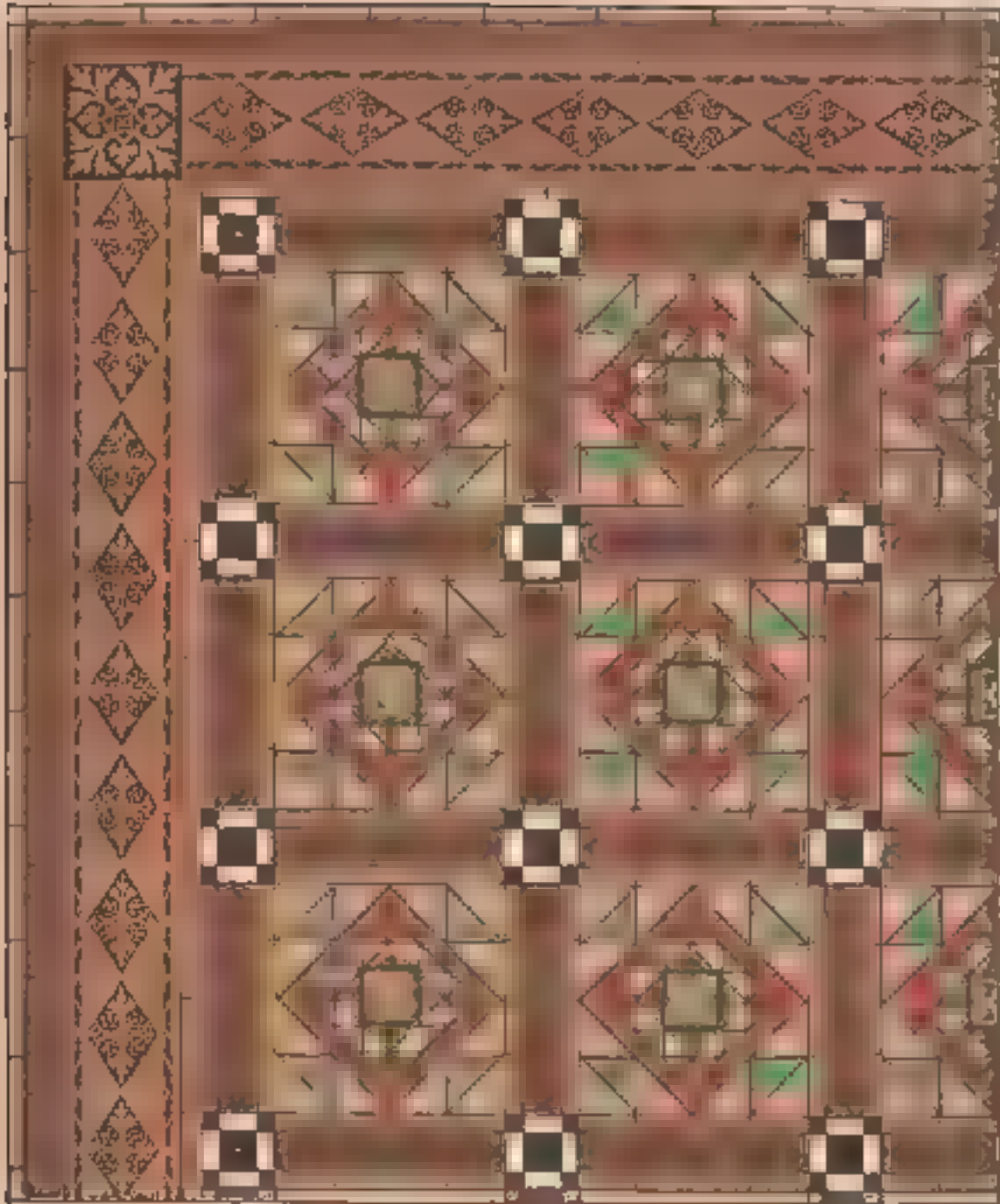


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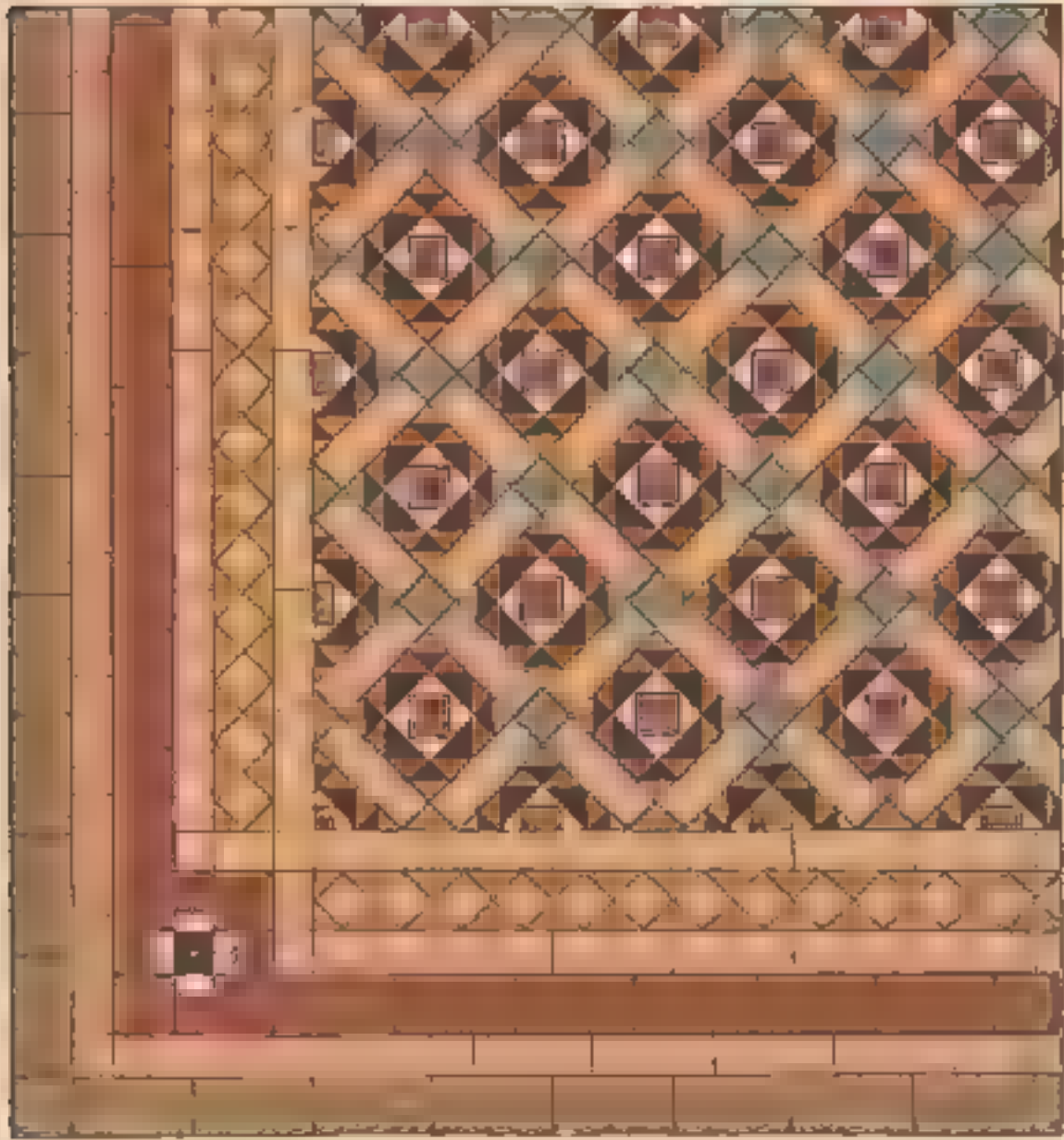
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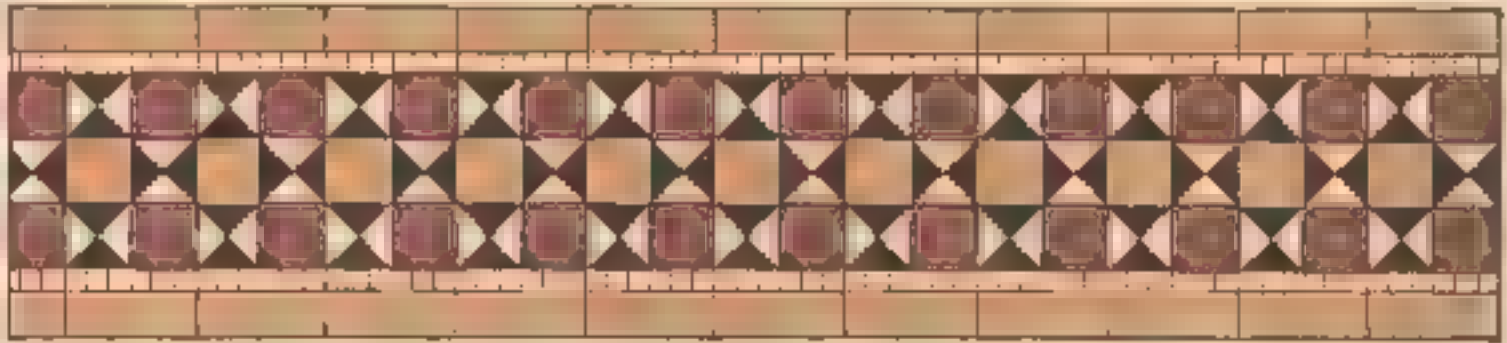
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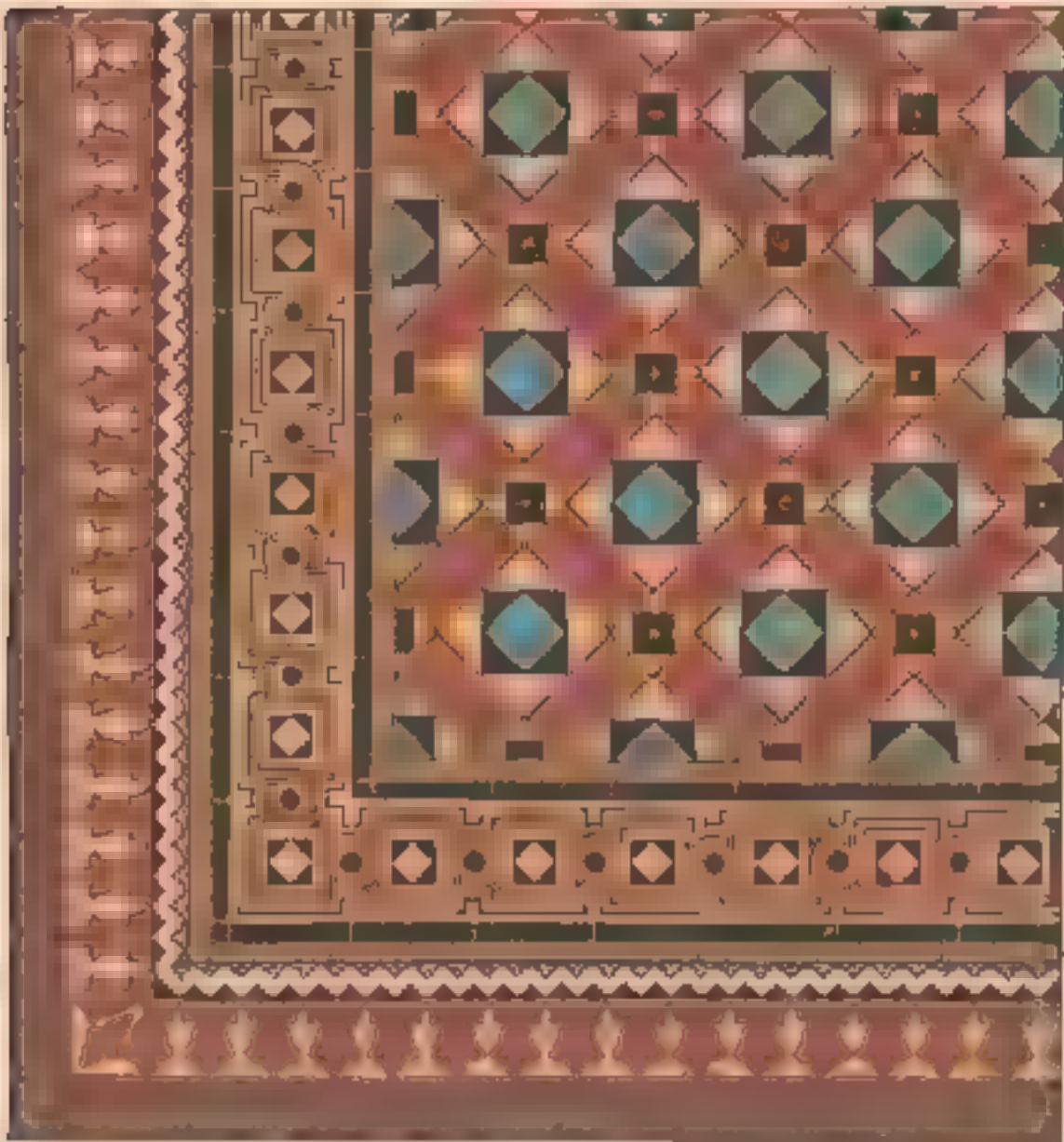
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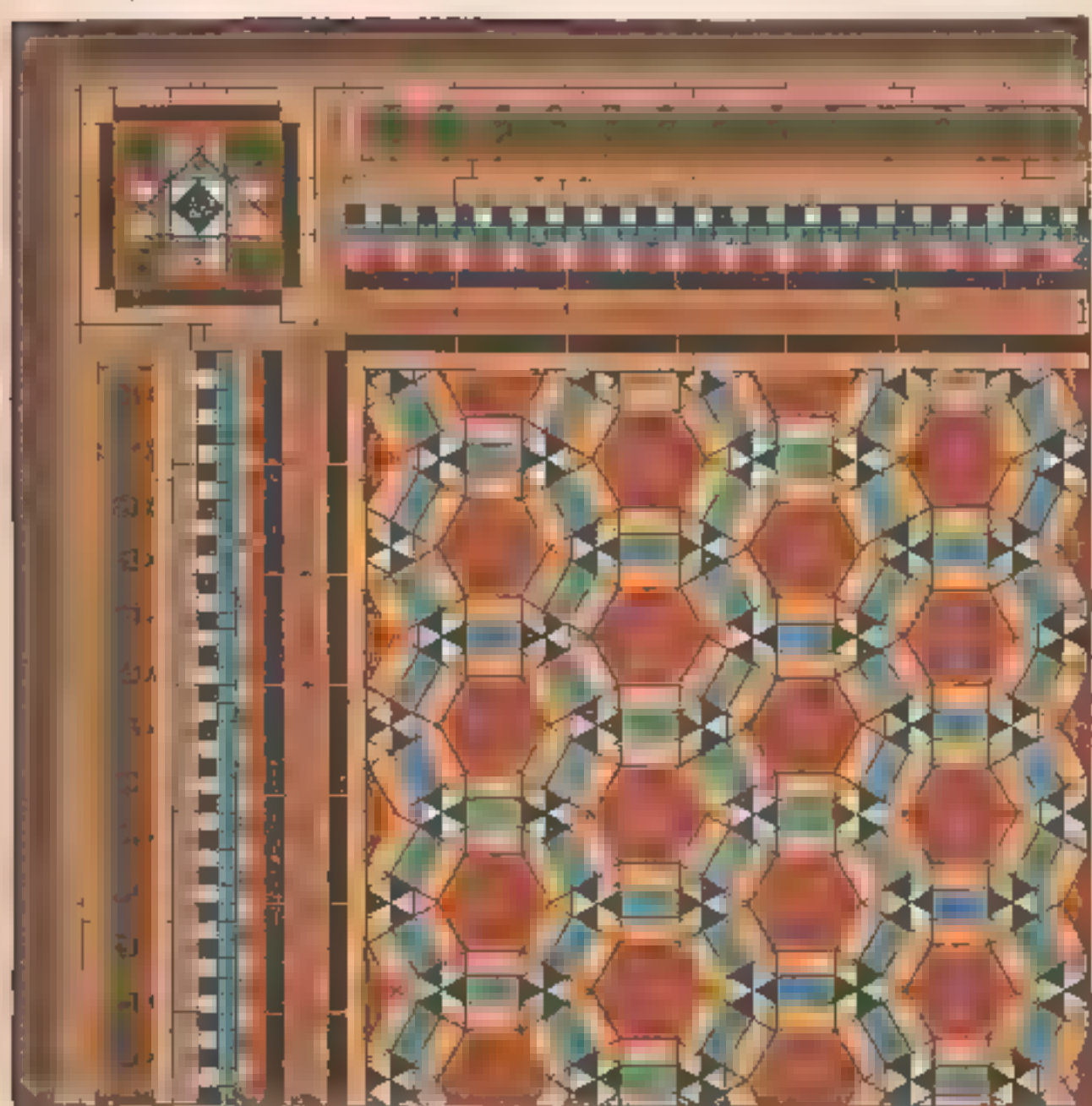
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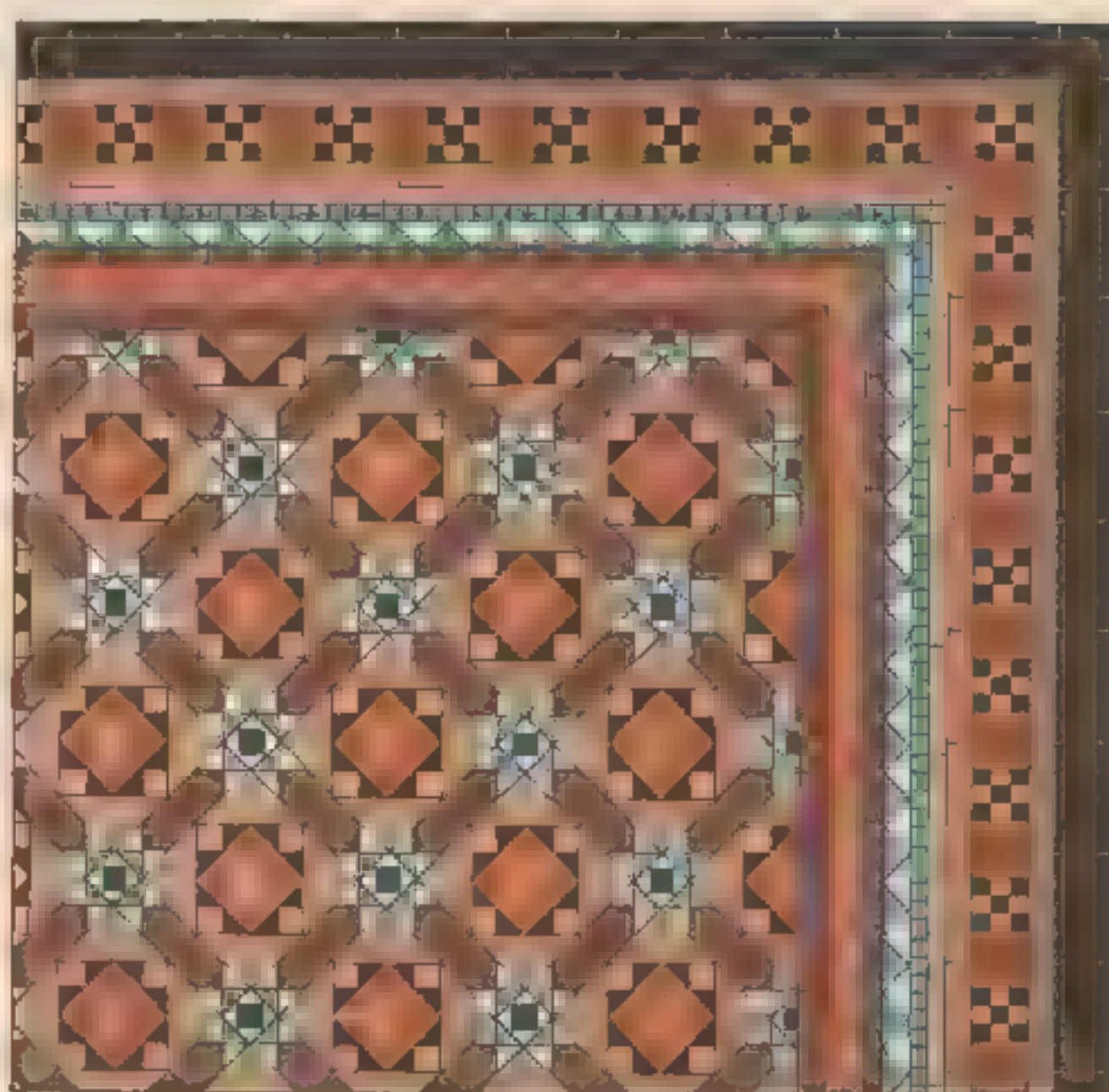


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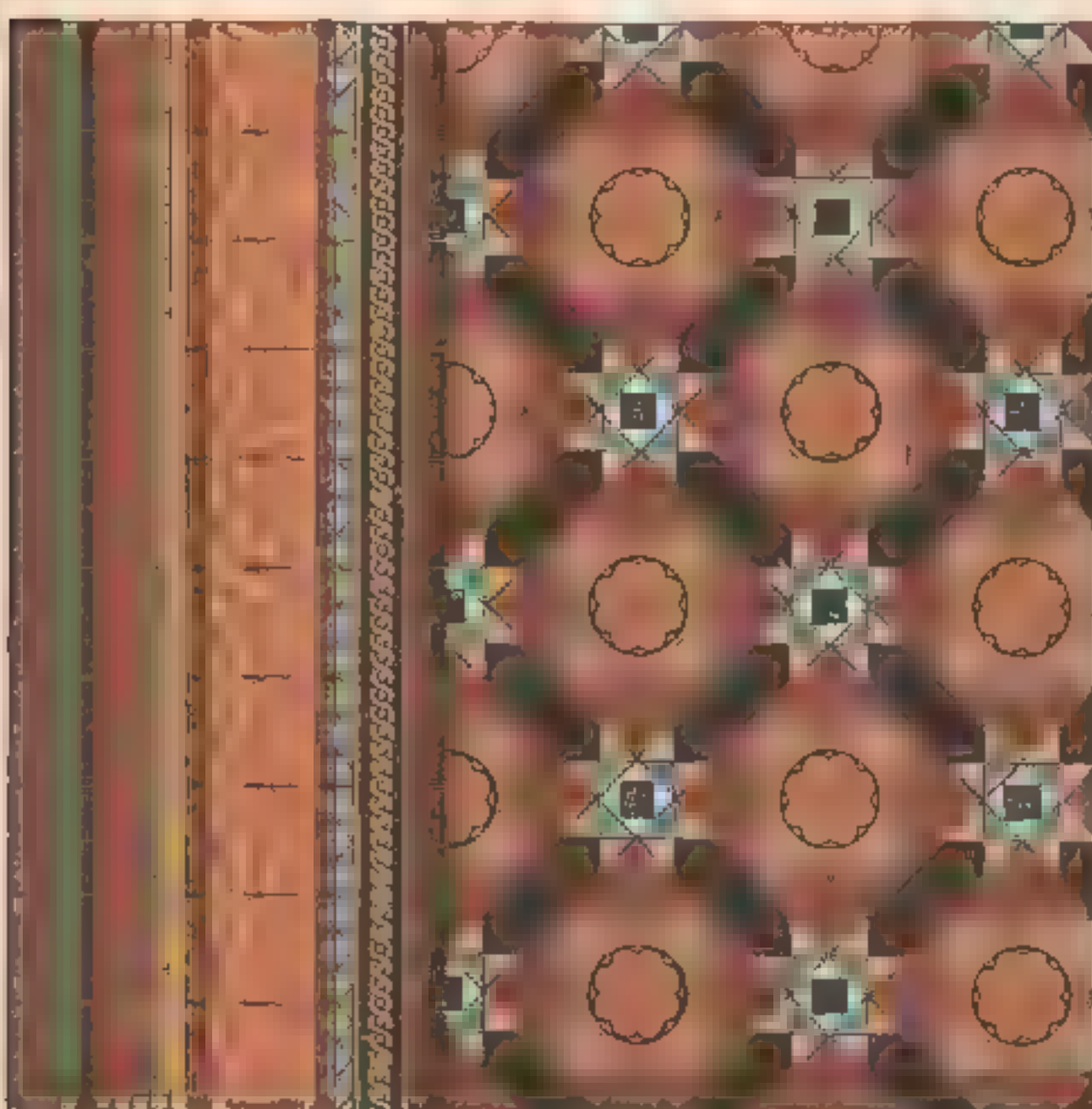
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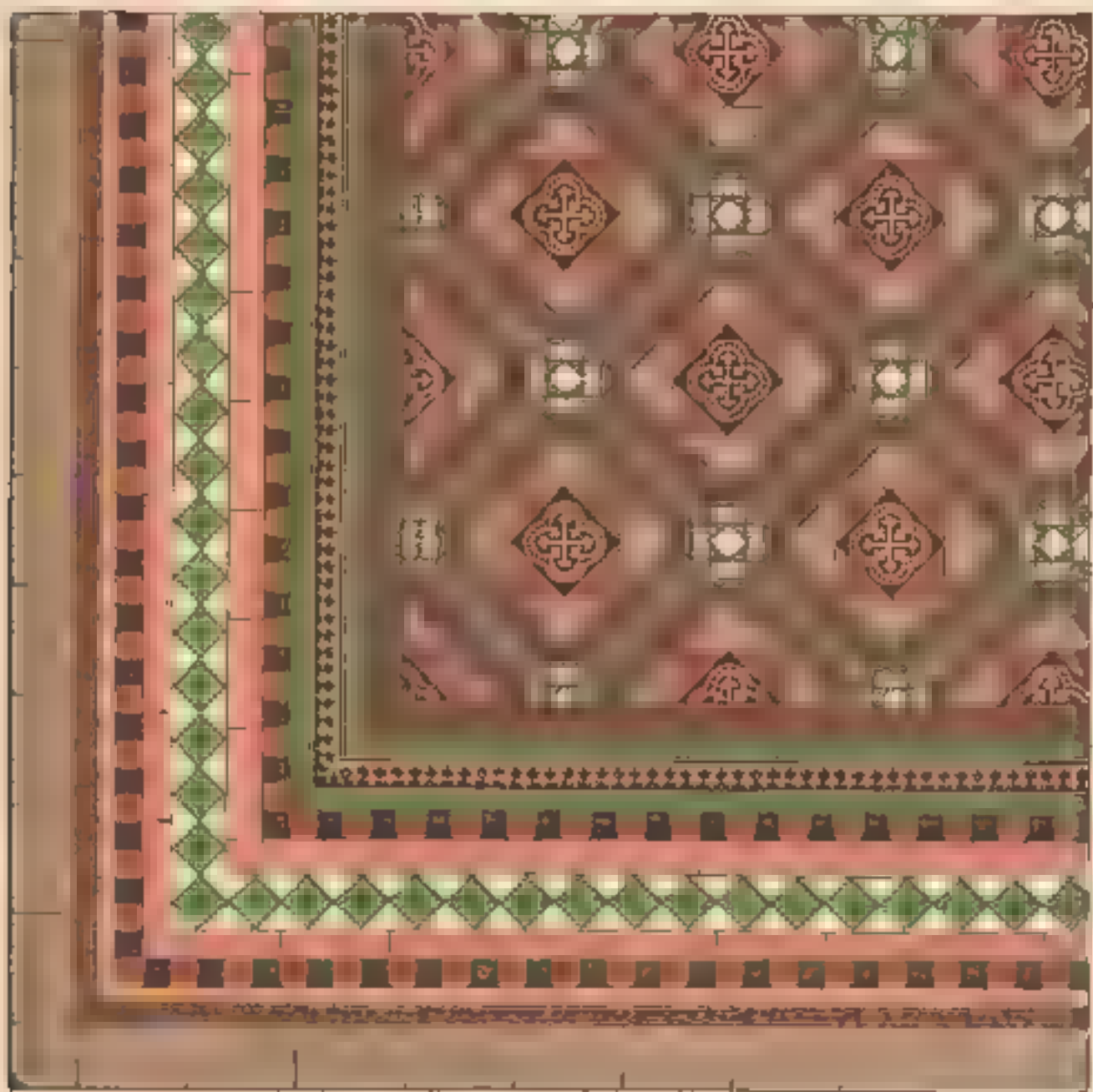
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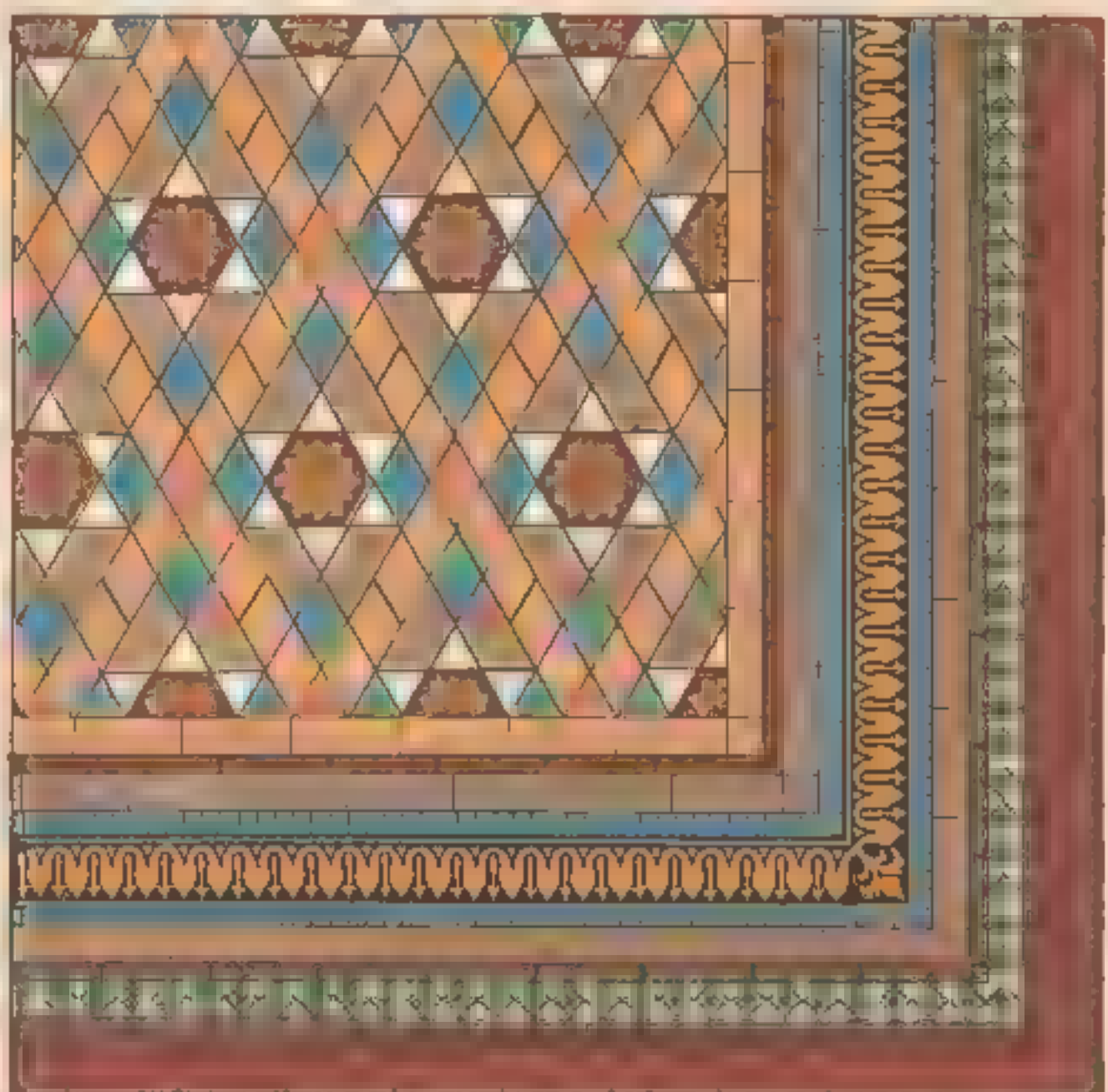
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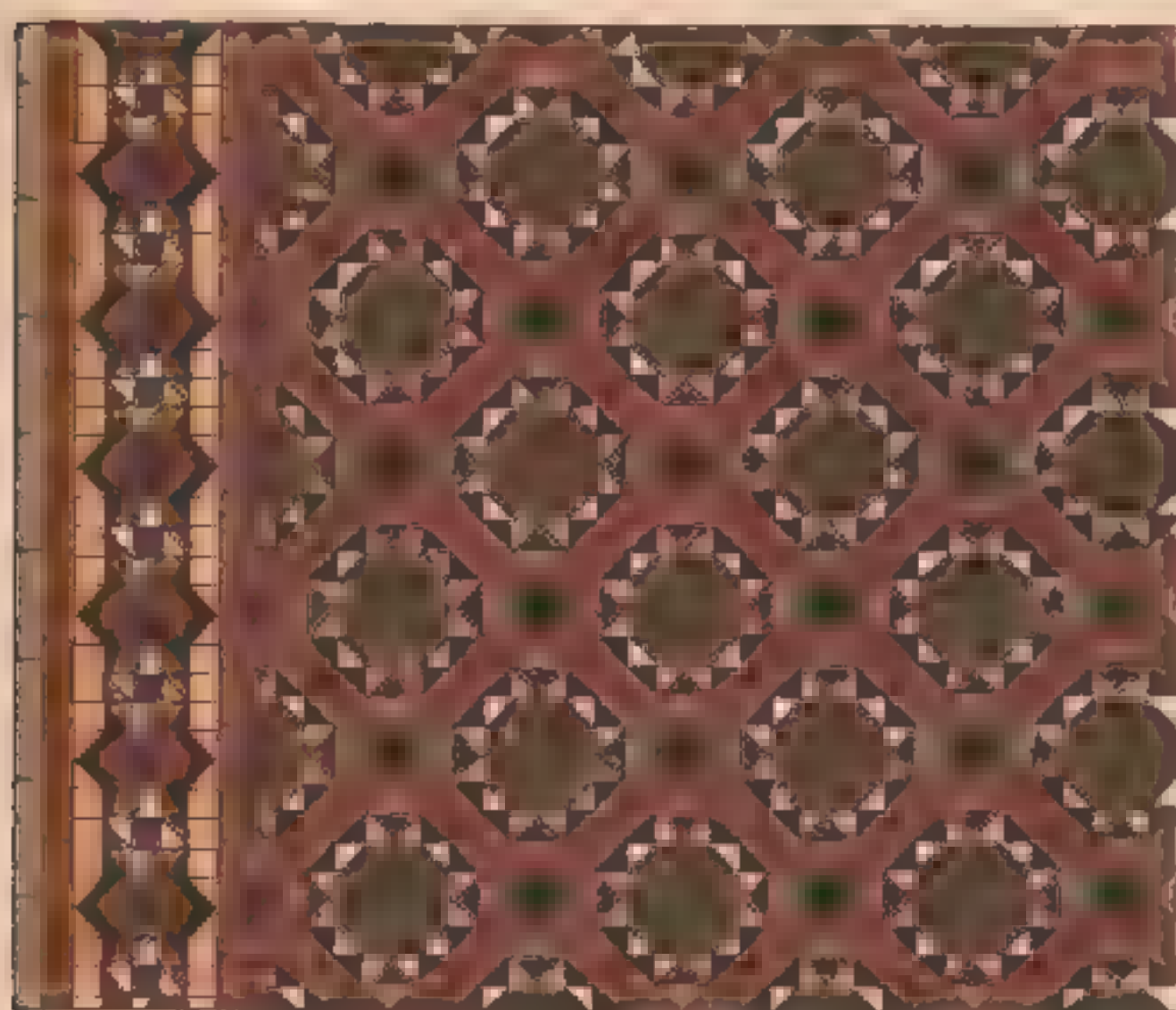


MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS
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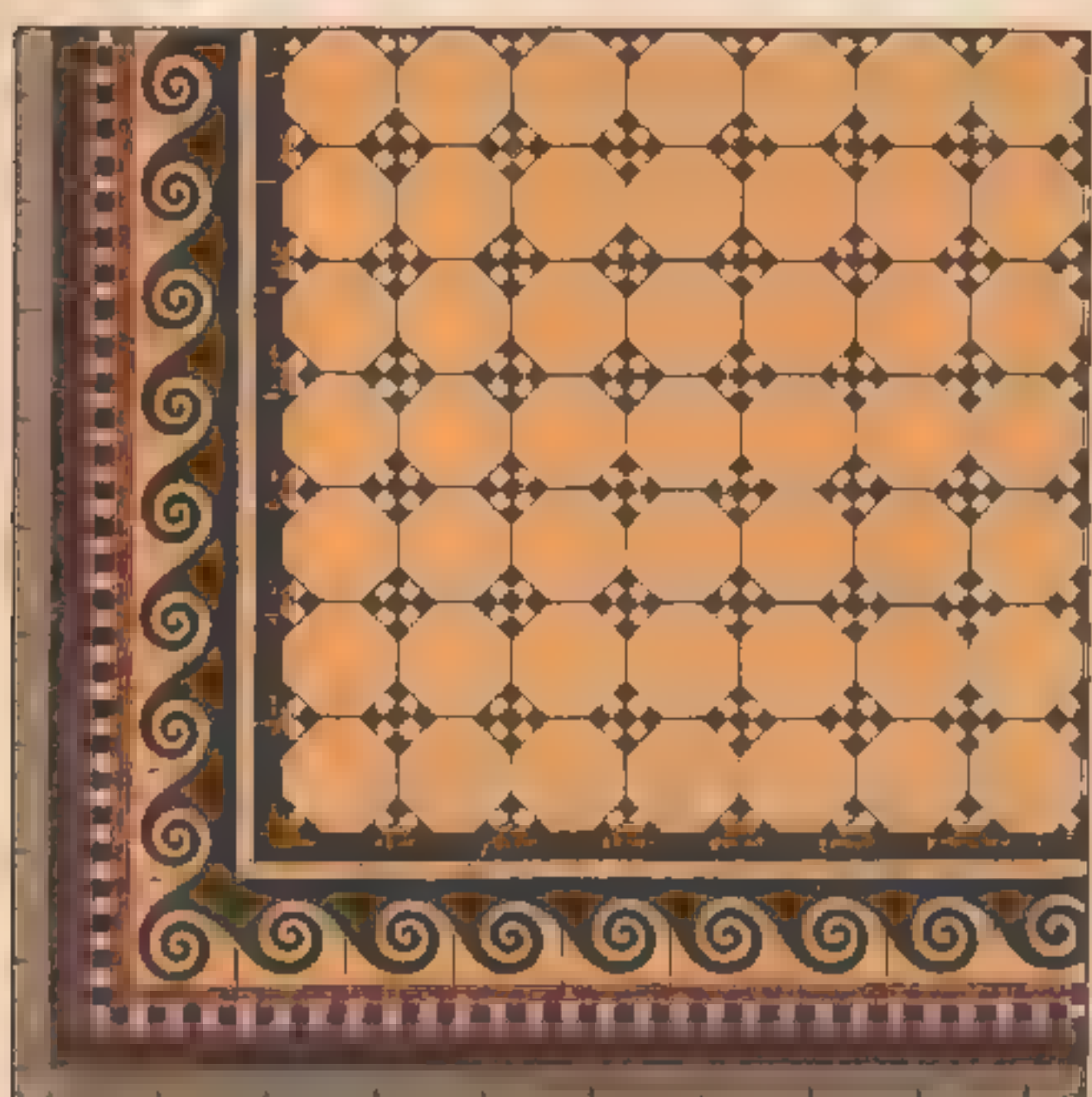
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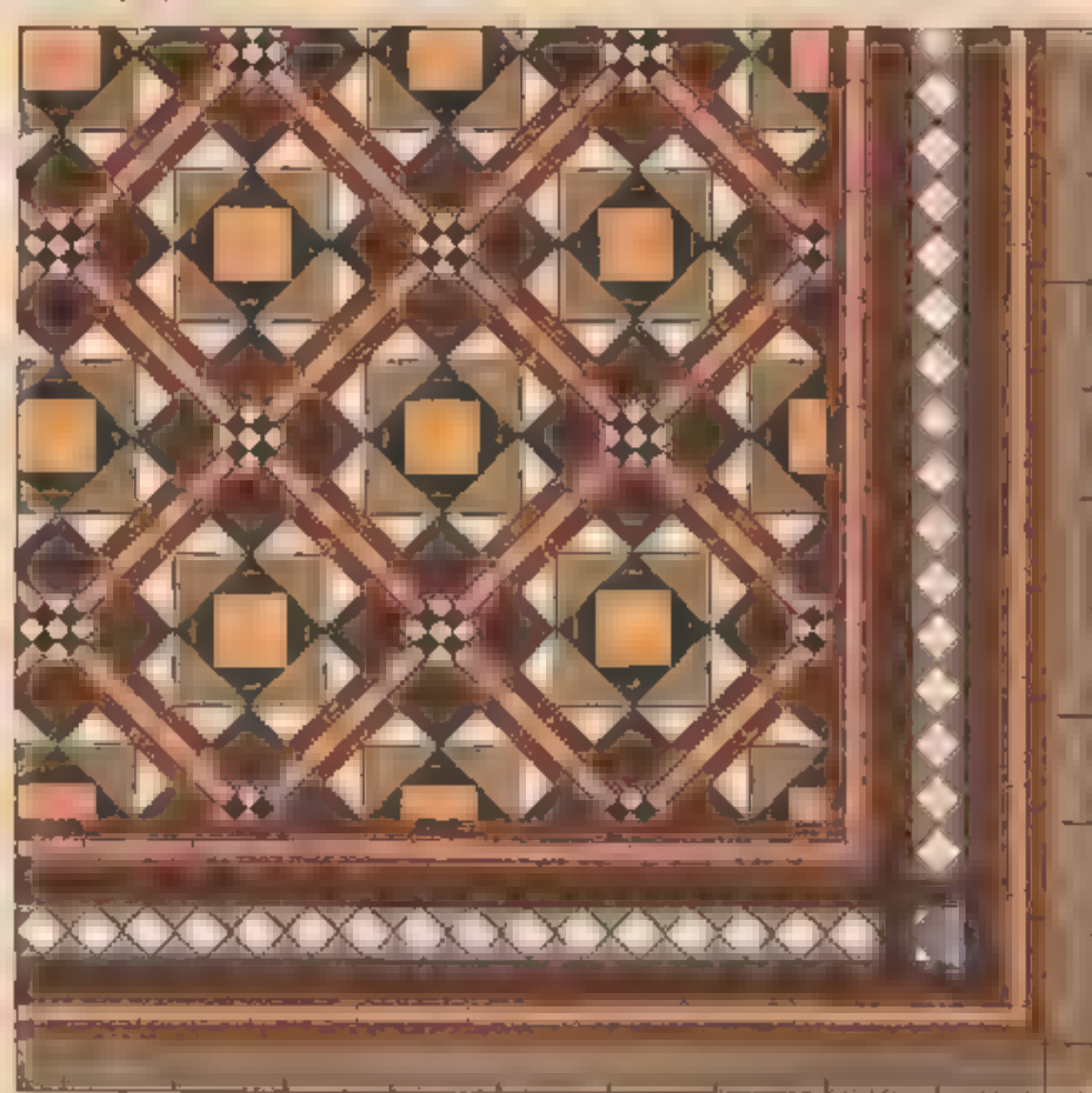
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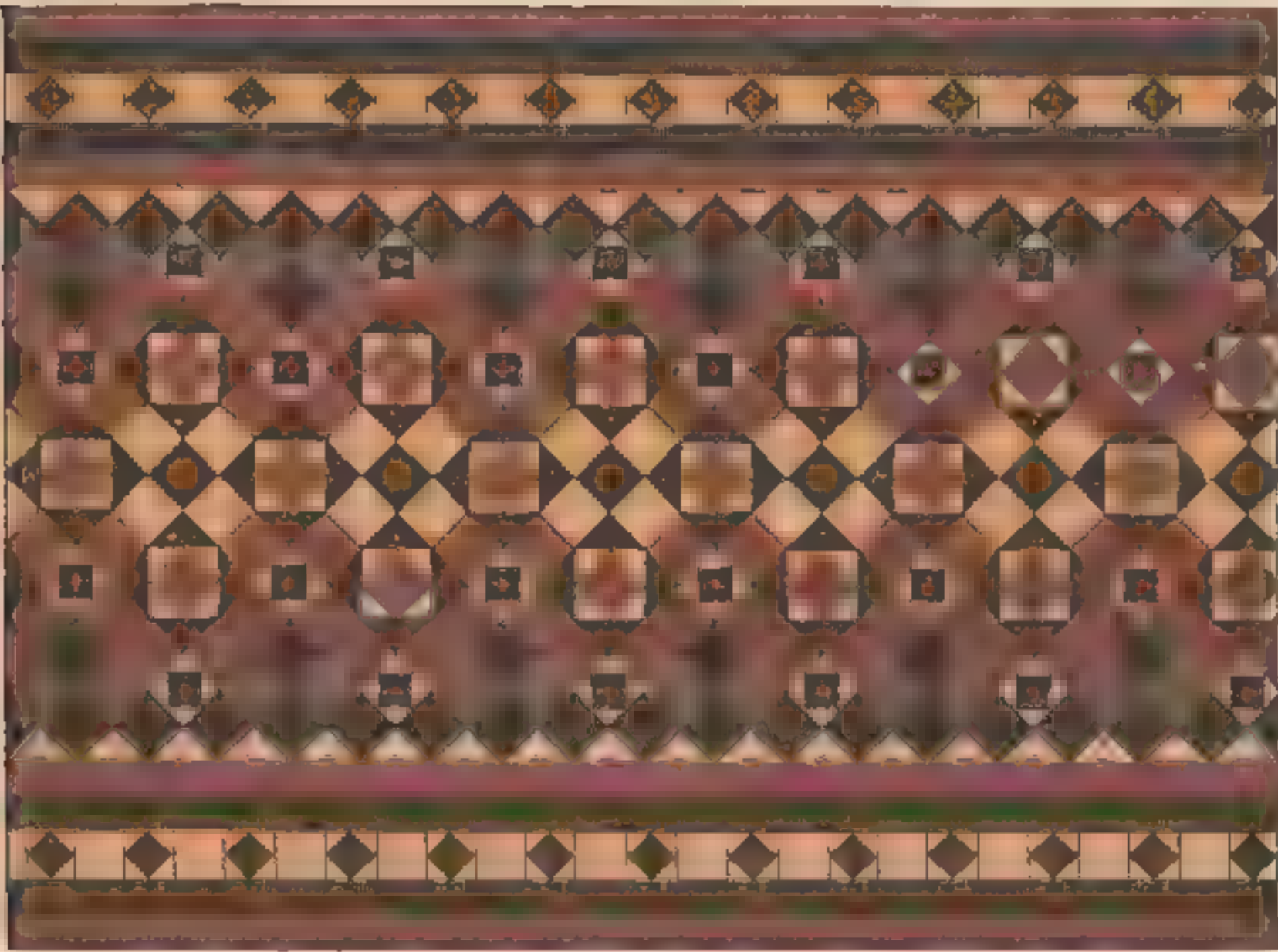
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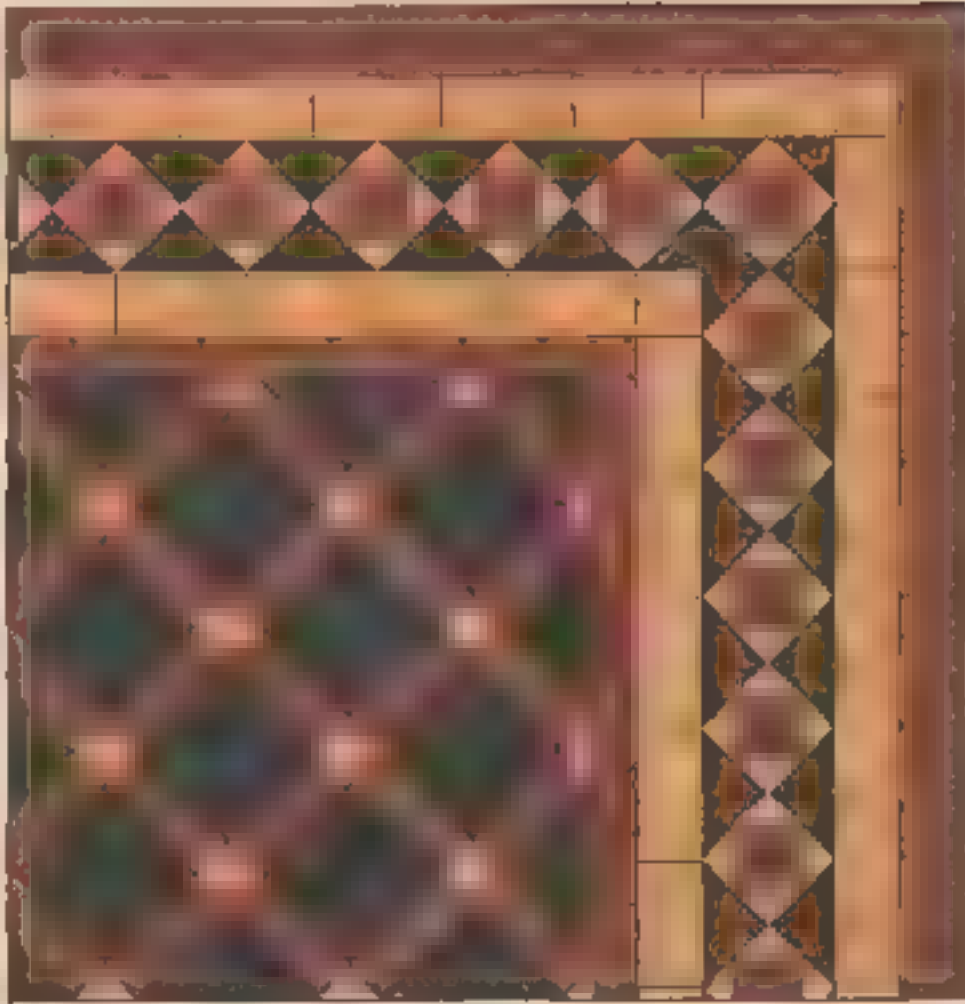
MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS.

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE

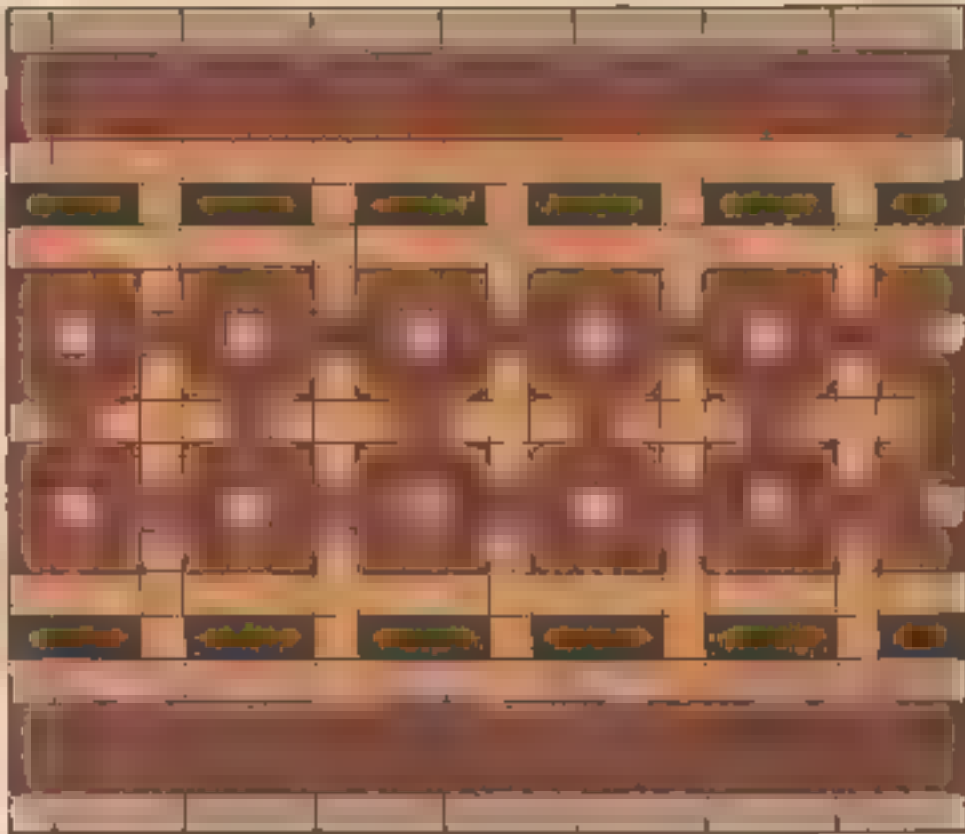
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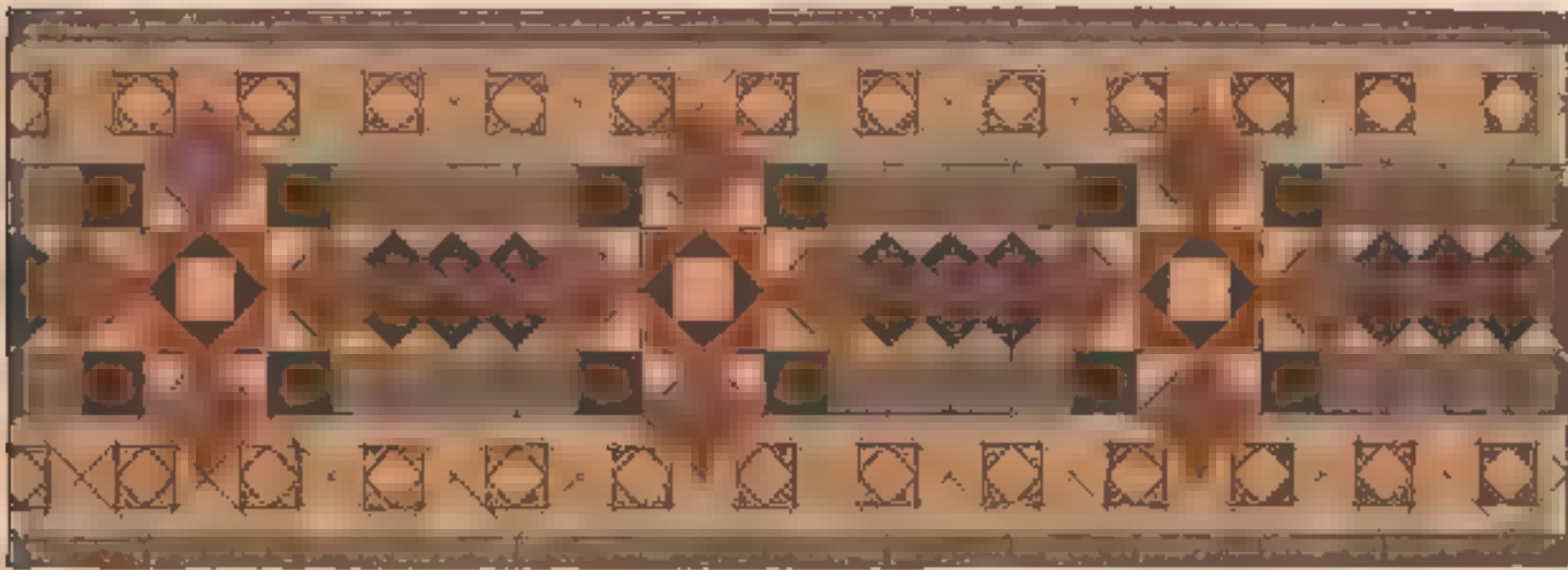
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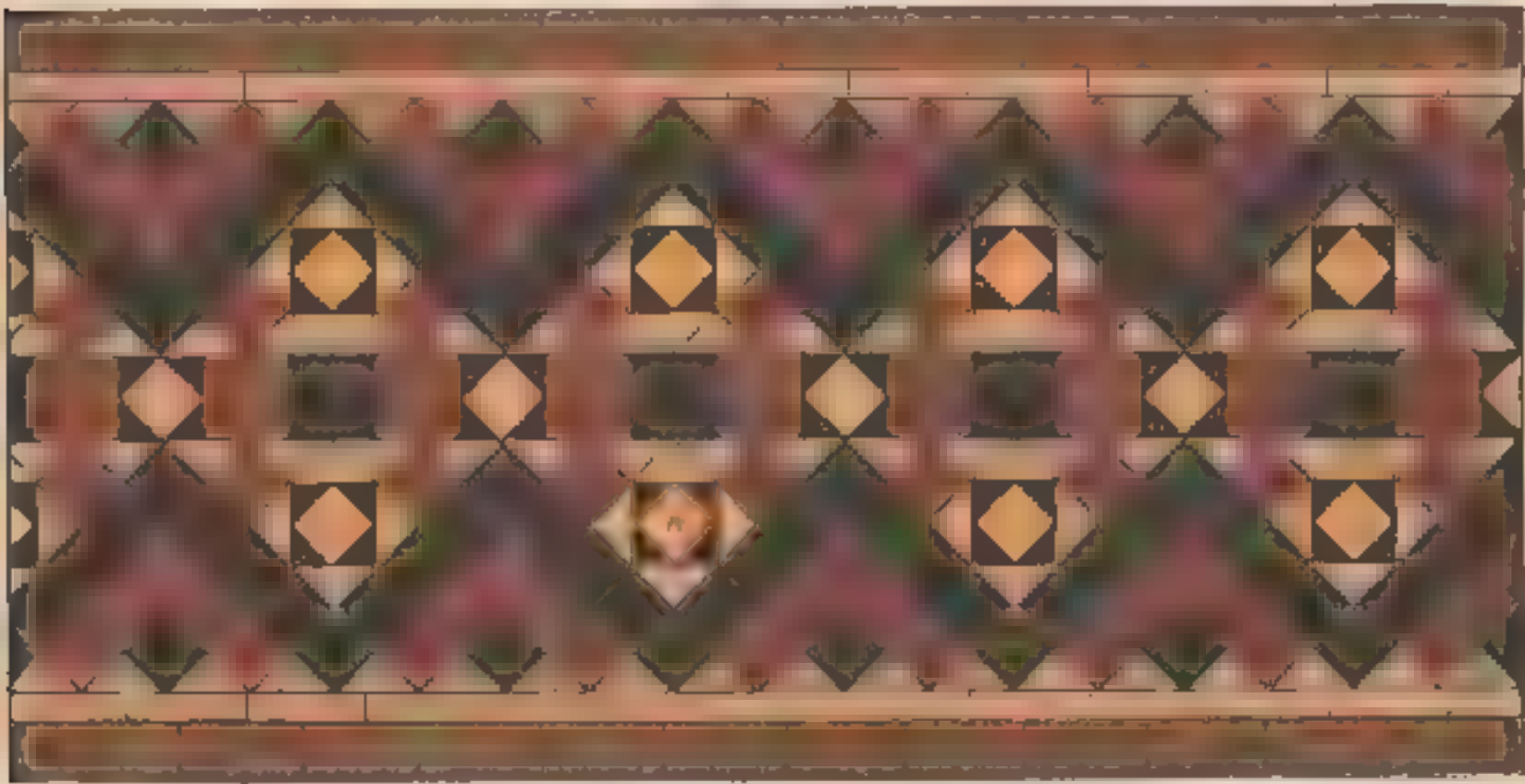
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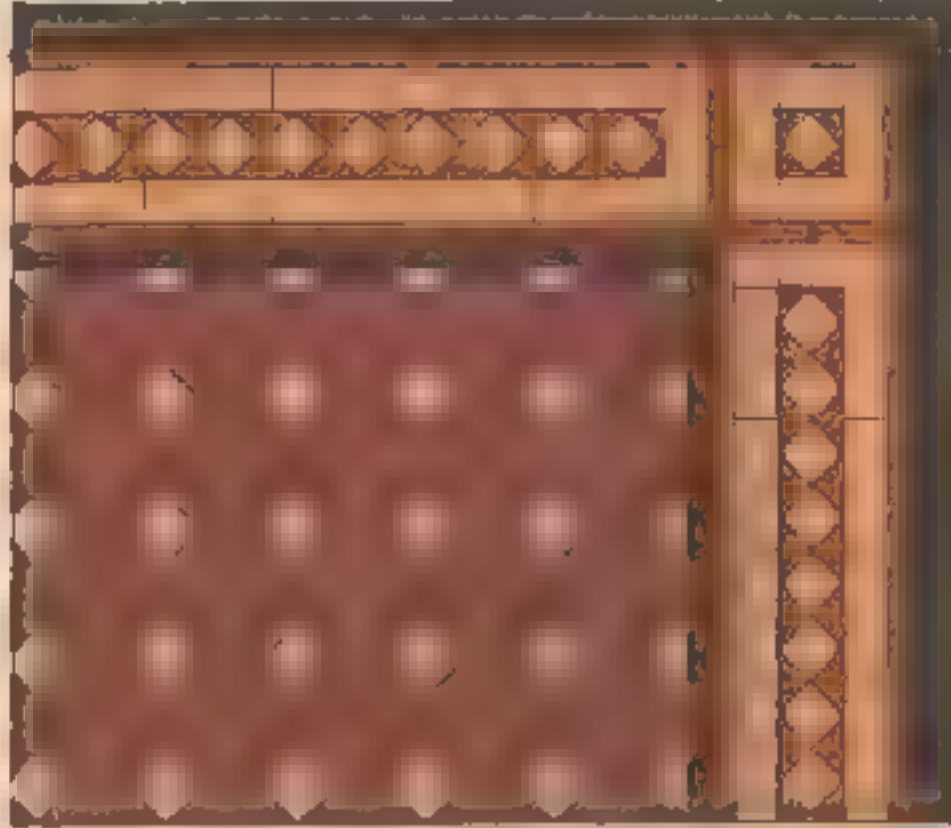
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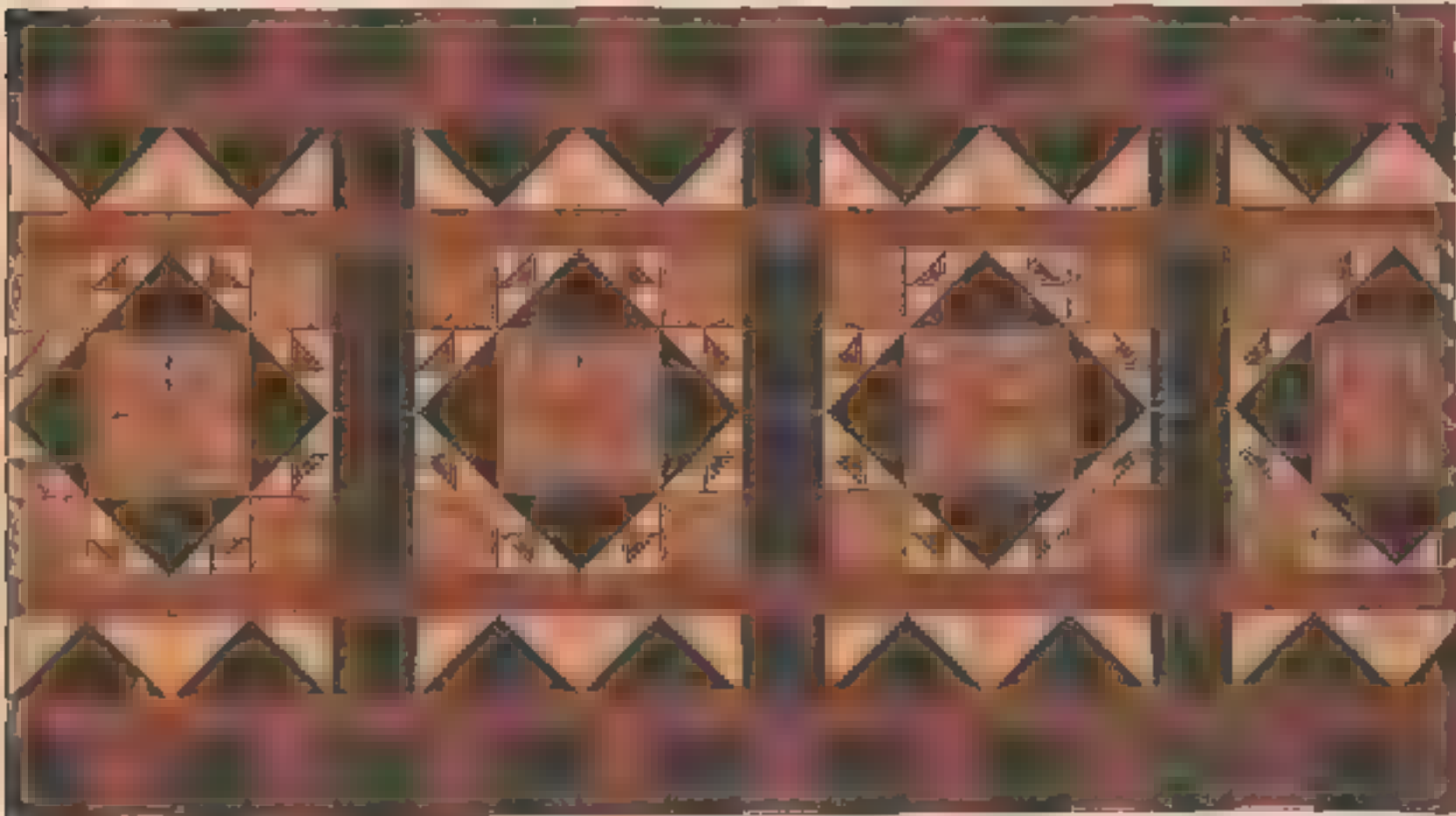
No. 258.



No. 259.



No. 208.



No. 260



LEIGHTON, 1888

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general introduction of the subject, and to a statement of the objects of the present inquiry.

2. The second part contains a detailed account of the various experiments which have been made, and of the results which have been obtained.

3. The third part is devoted to a discussion of the various theories which have been proposed, and to a statement of the author's own views.

4. The fourth part contains a summary of the results of the experiments, and a statement of the author's conclusions.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a discussion of the various applications of the results of the experiments, and to a statement of the author's views.

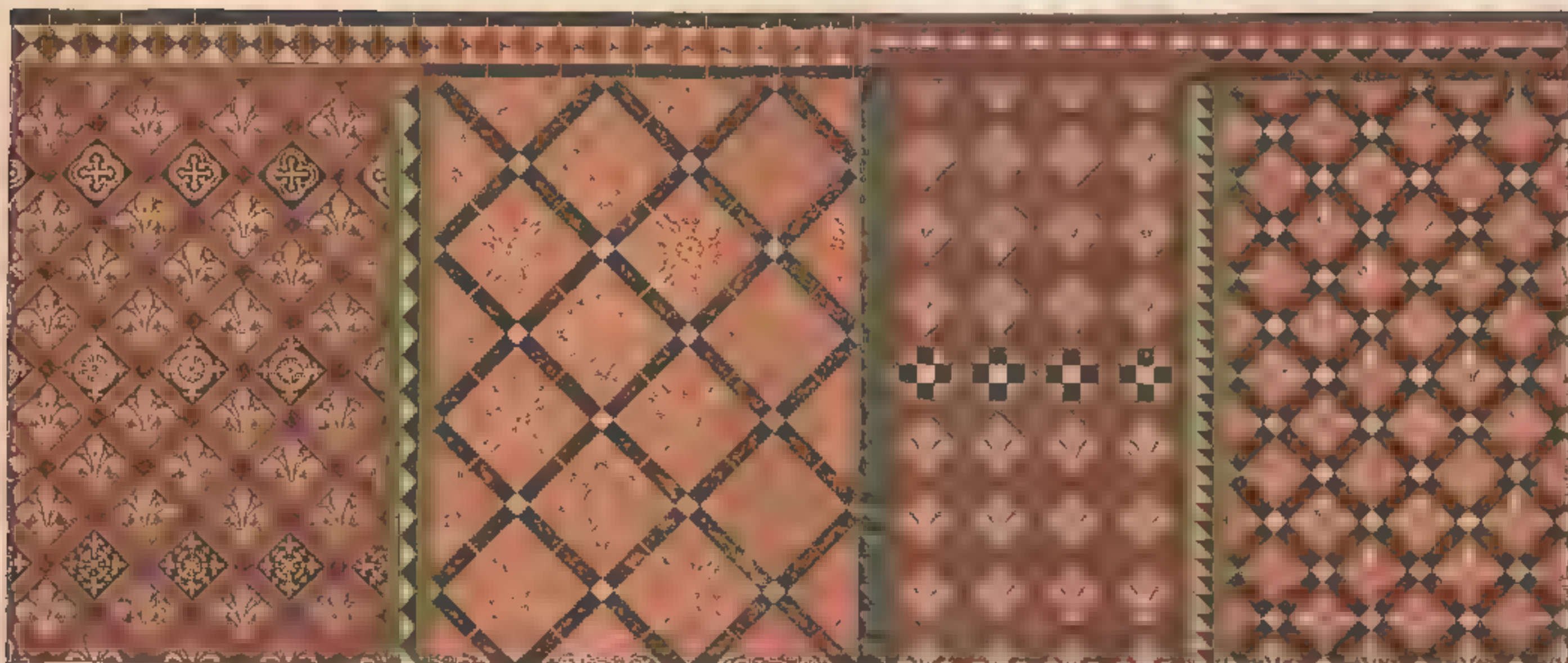
6. The sixth part contains a summary of the results of the experiments, and a statement of the author's conclusions.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a discussion of the various applications of the results of the experiments, and to a statement of the author's views.

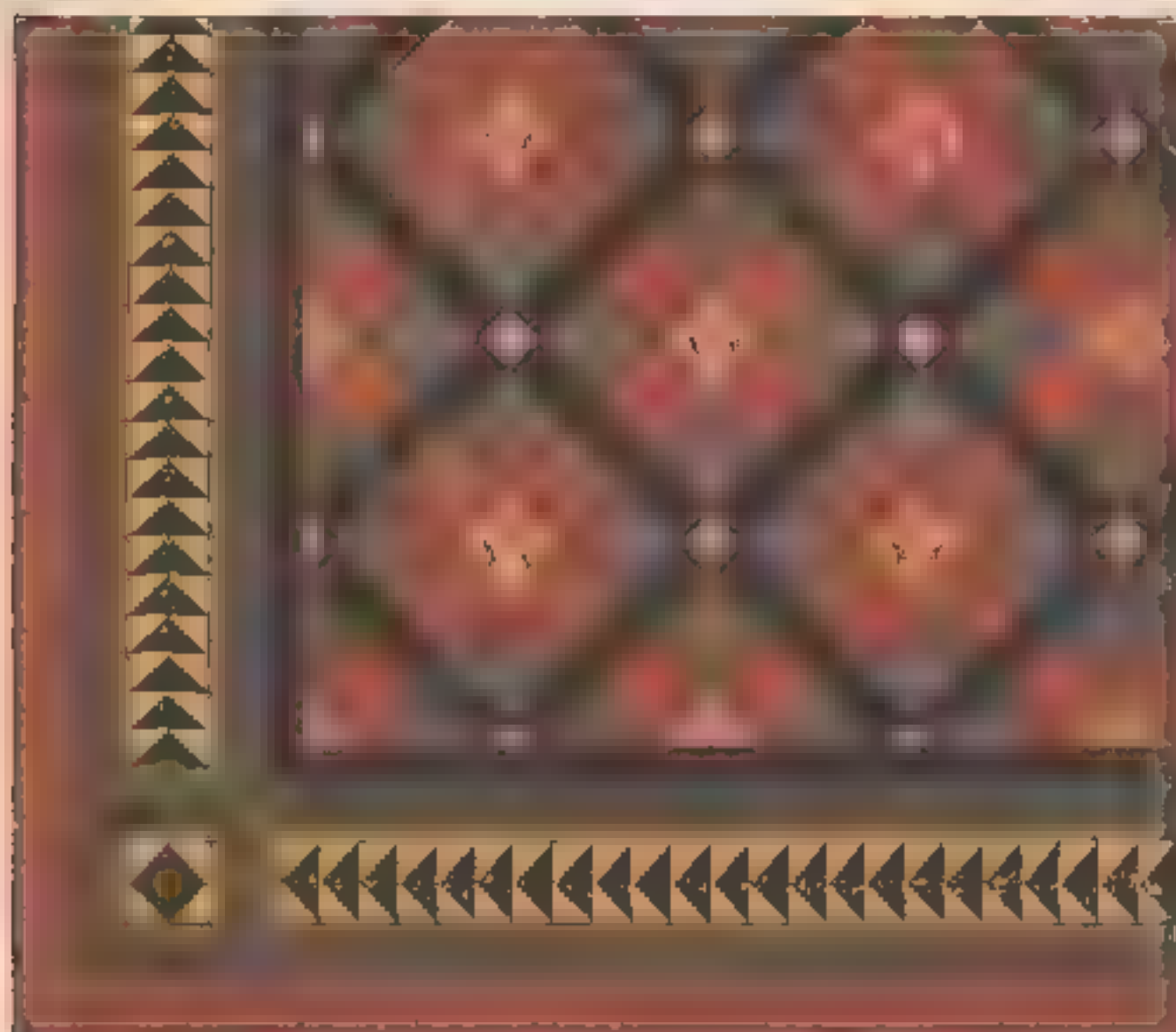
8. The eighth part contains a summary of the results of the experiments, and a statement of the author's conclusions.

MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS
 F. THALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE

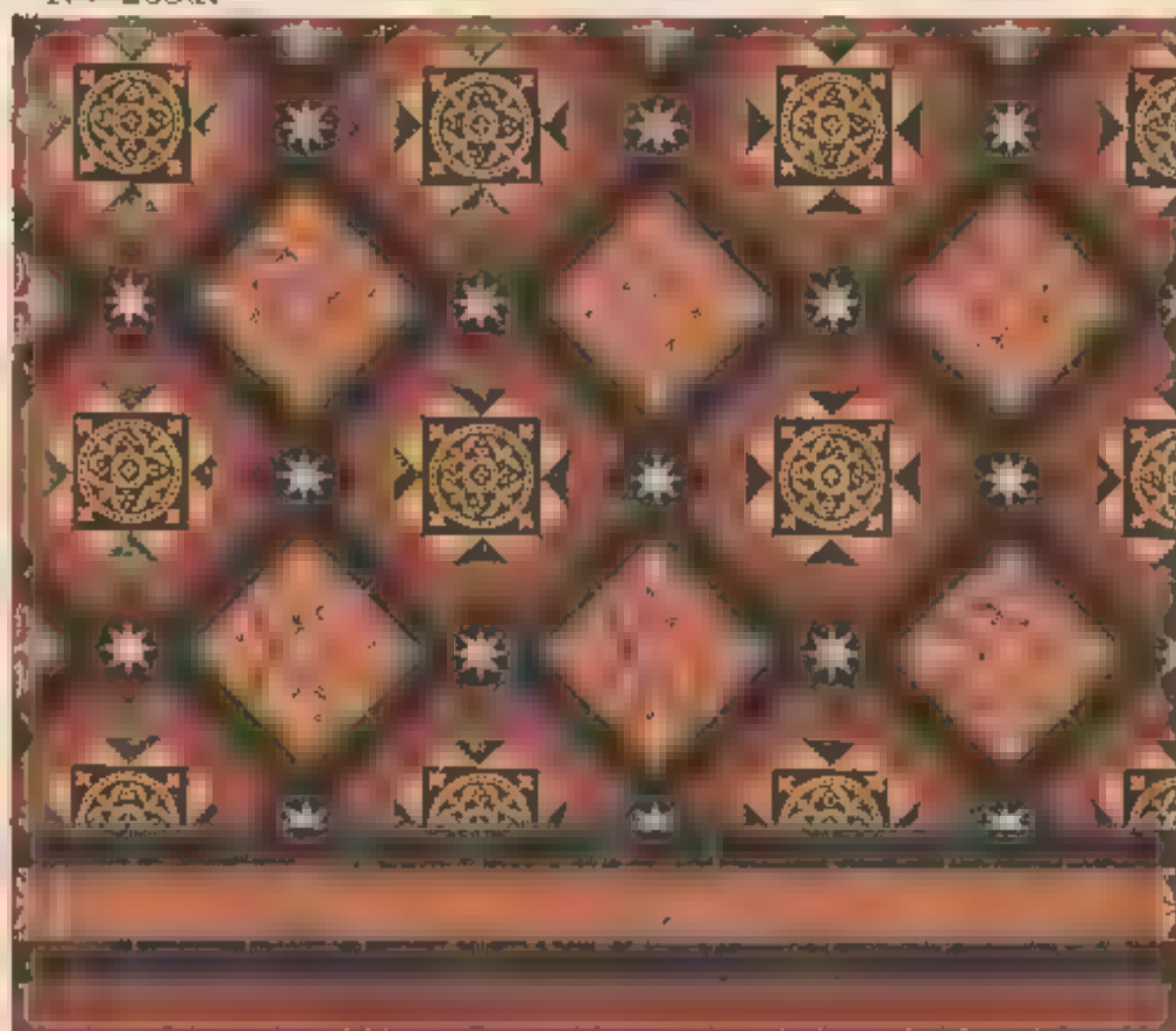
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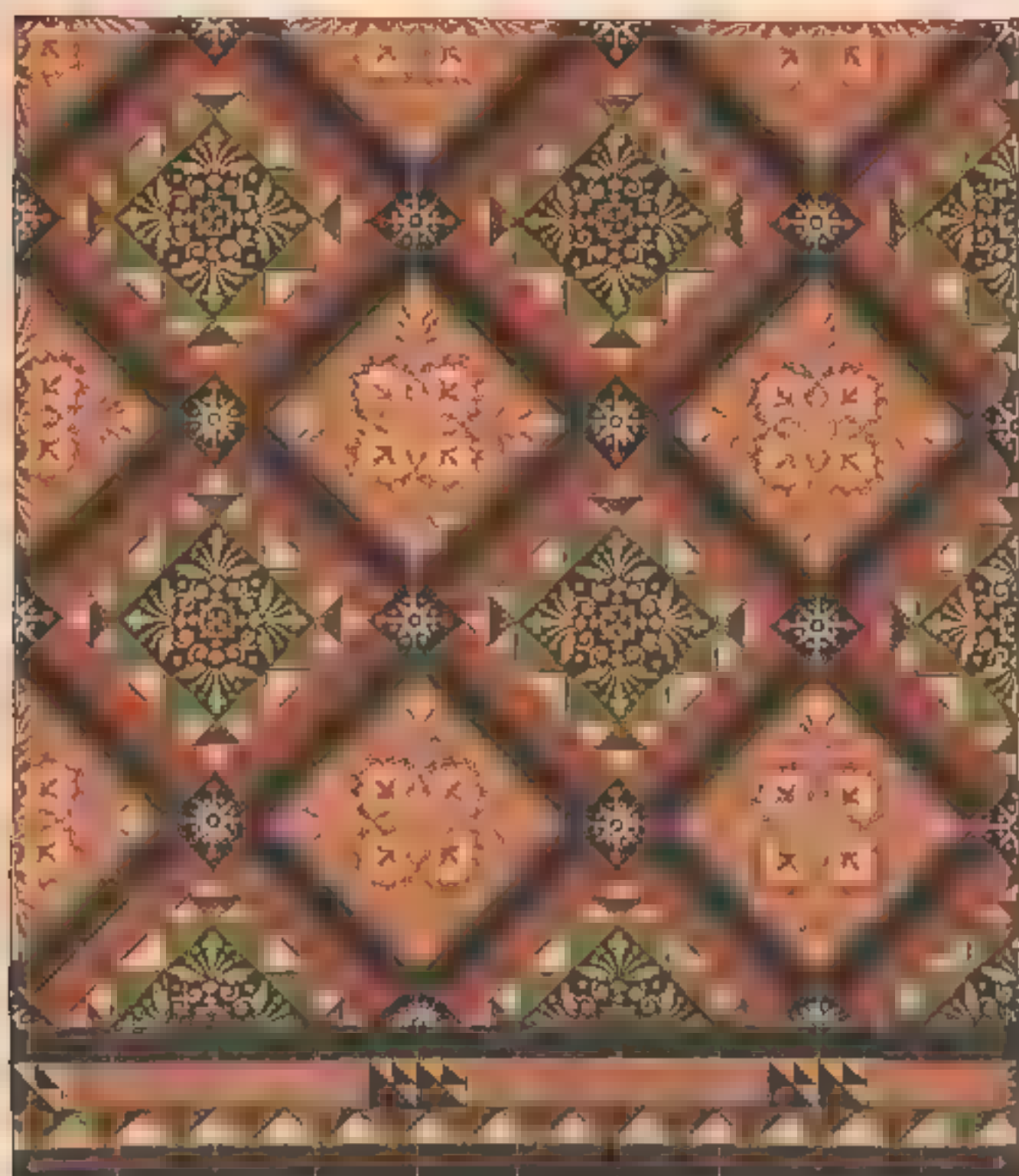
No 262



No 263a.



No. 263b.



No. 264a.



W. H. H. H. H.

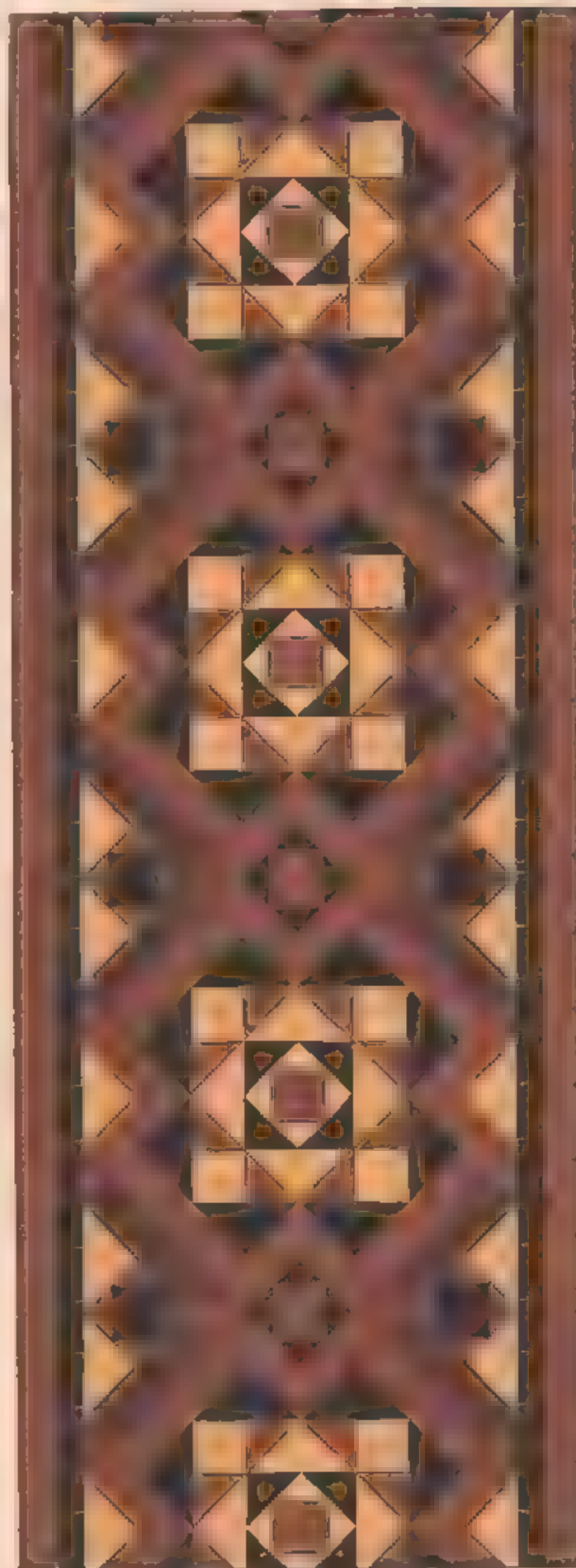


MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS
BENTHALL WORKS. BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE

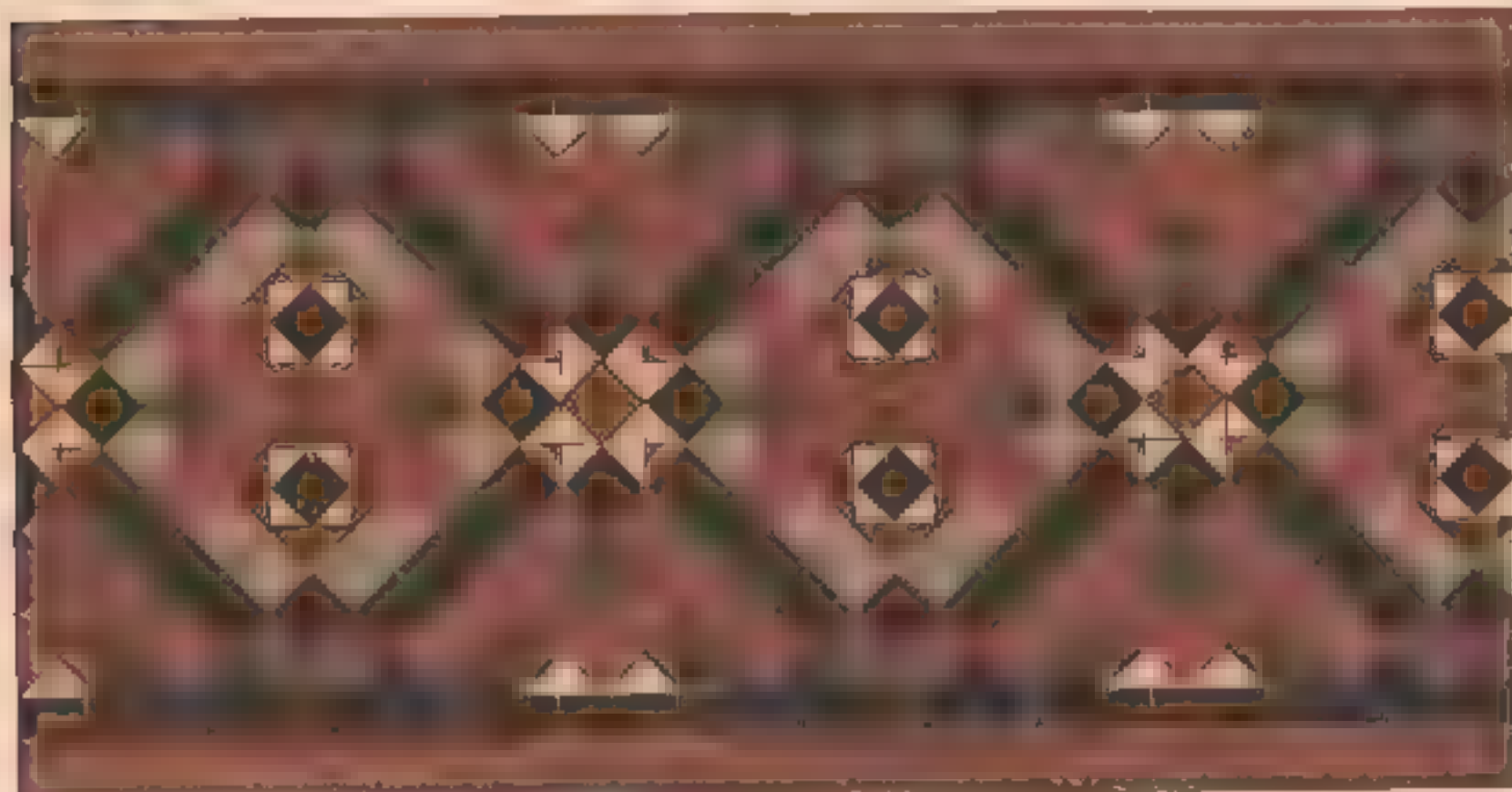
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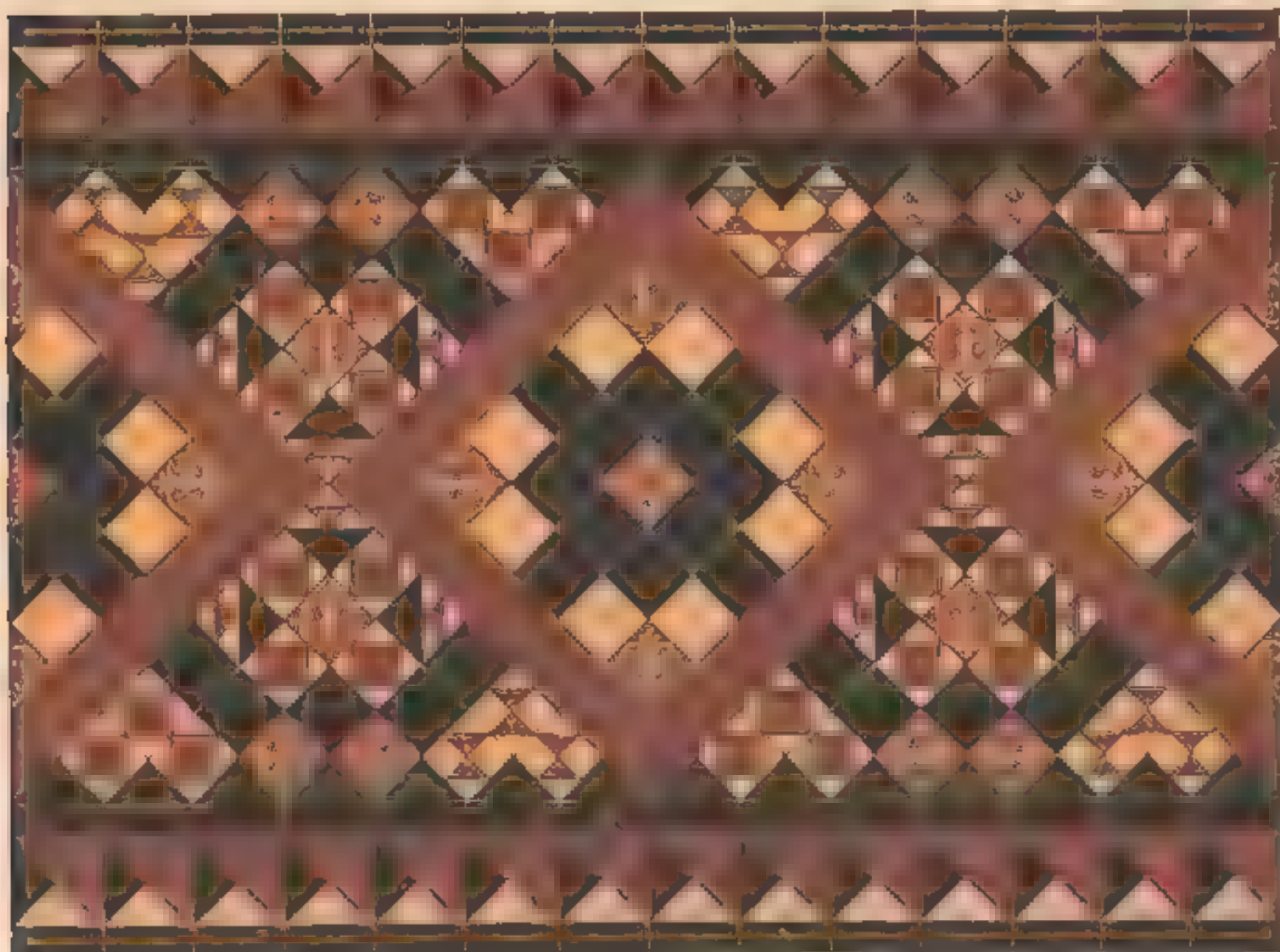
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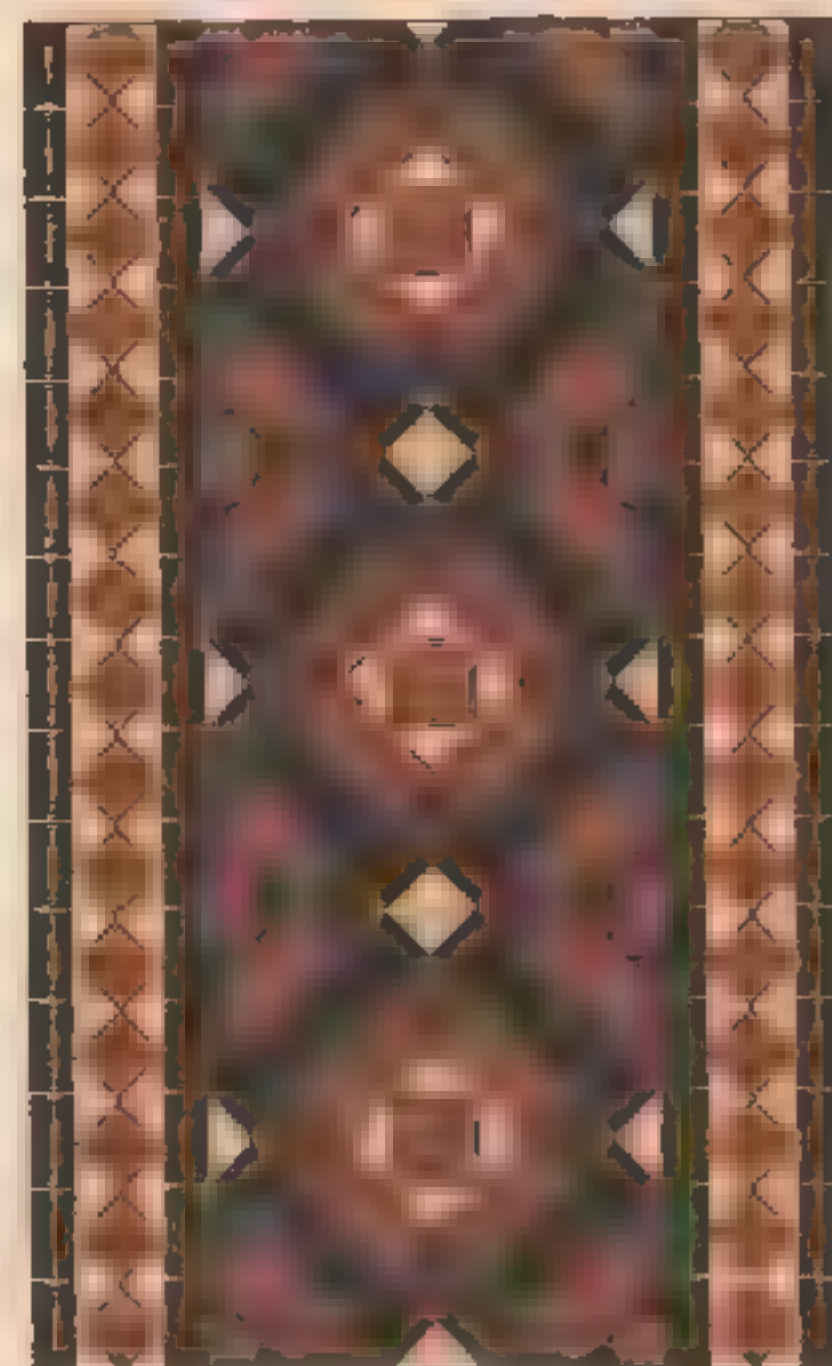
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No. 209



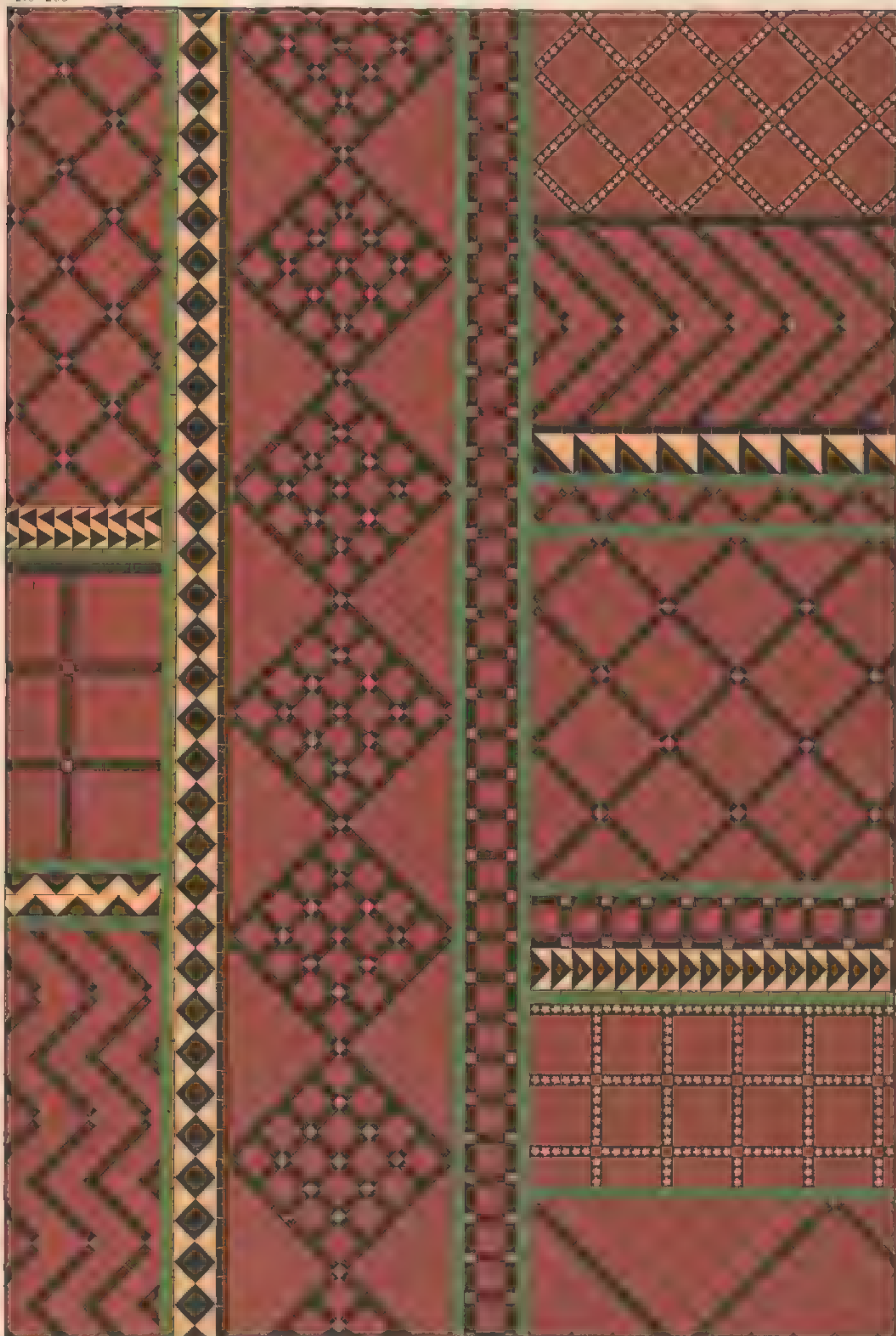
No. 207



MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE

No 206



SCALE OF MEASUREMENT FOR THE ABOVE PATTERNS

SCALE. $\frac{1}{2}$ OF AN INCH TO A FOOT

MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS
BENTLEY WORKS, 37, SALLY SHROPSHIRE

No. 268.



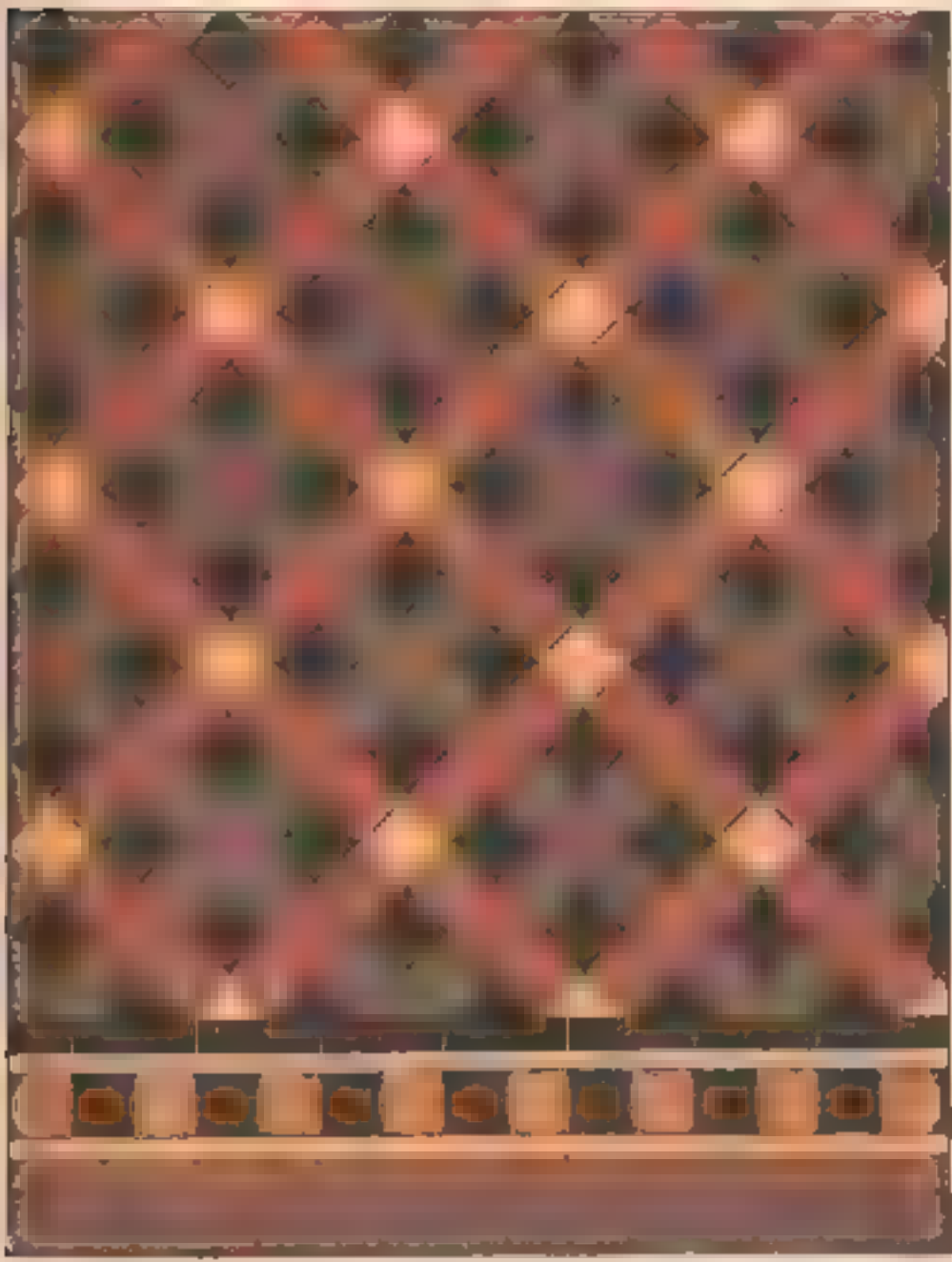
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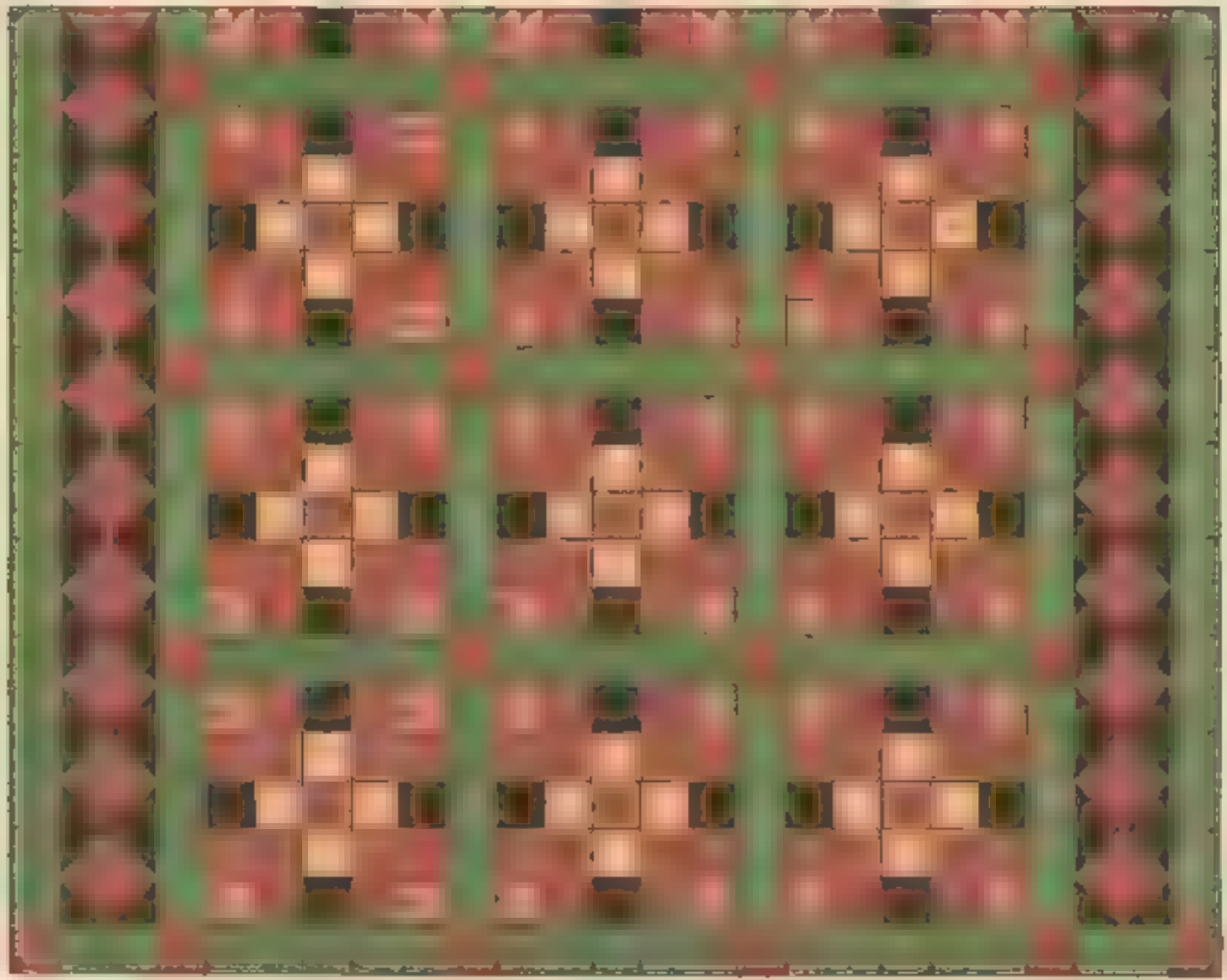
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No. 271.



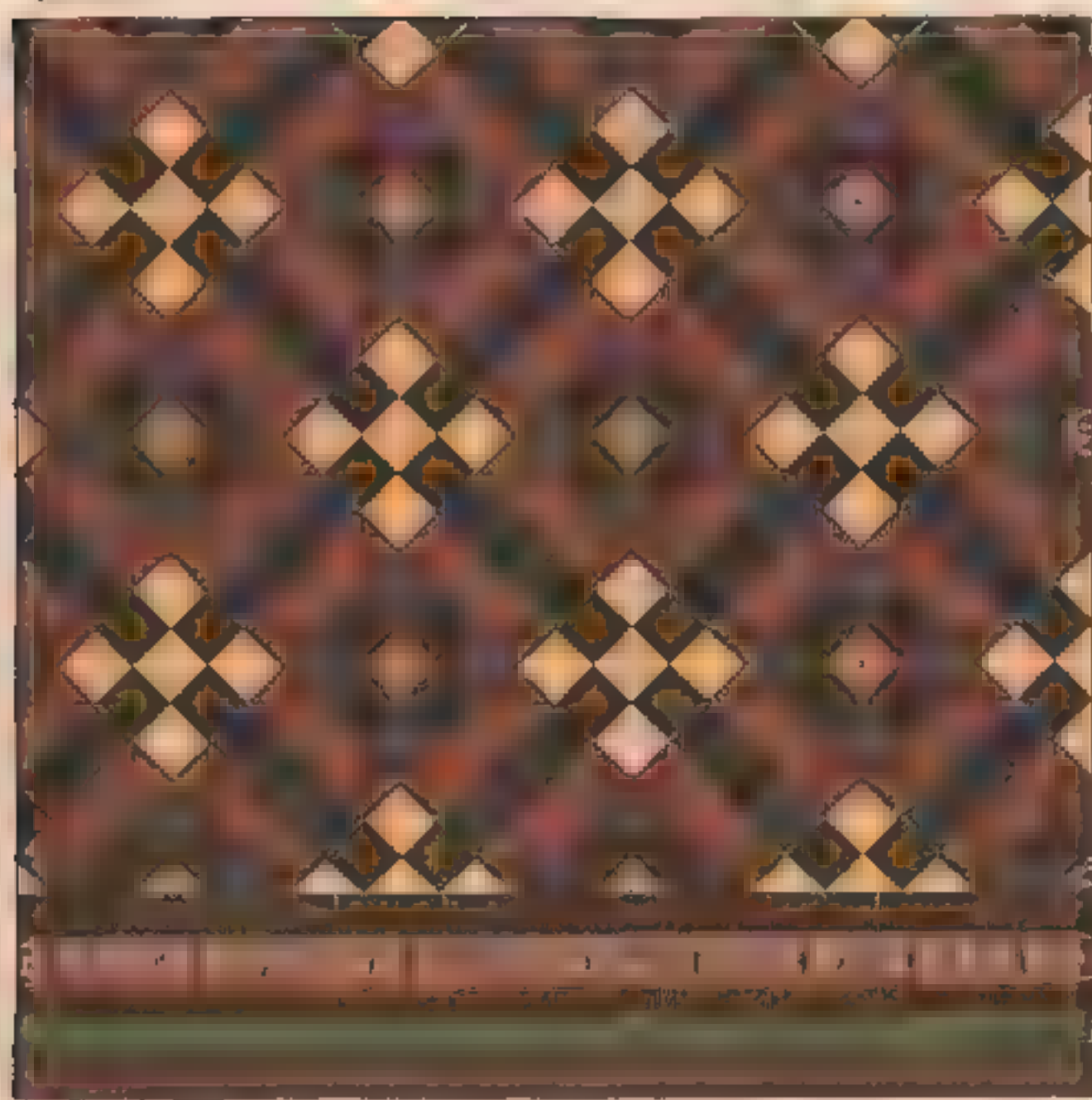
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MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.

N 273



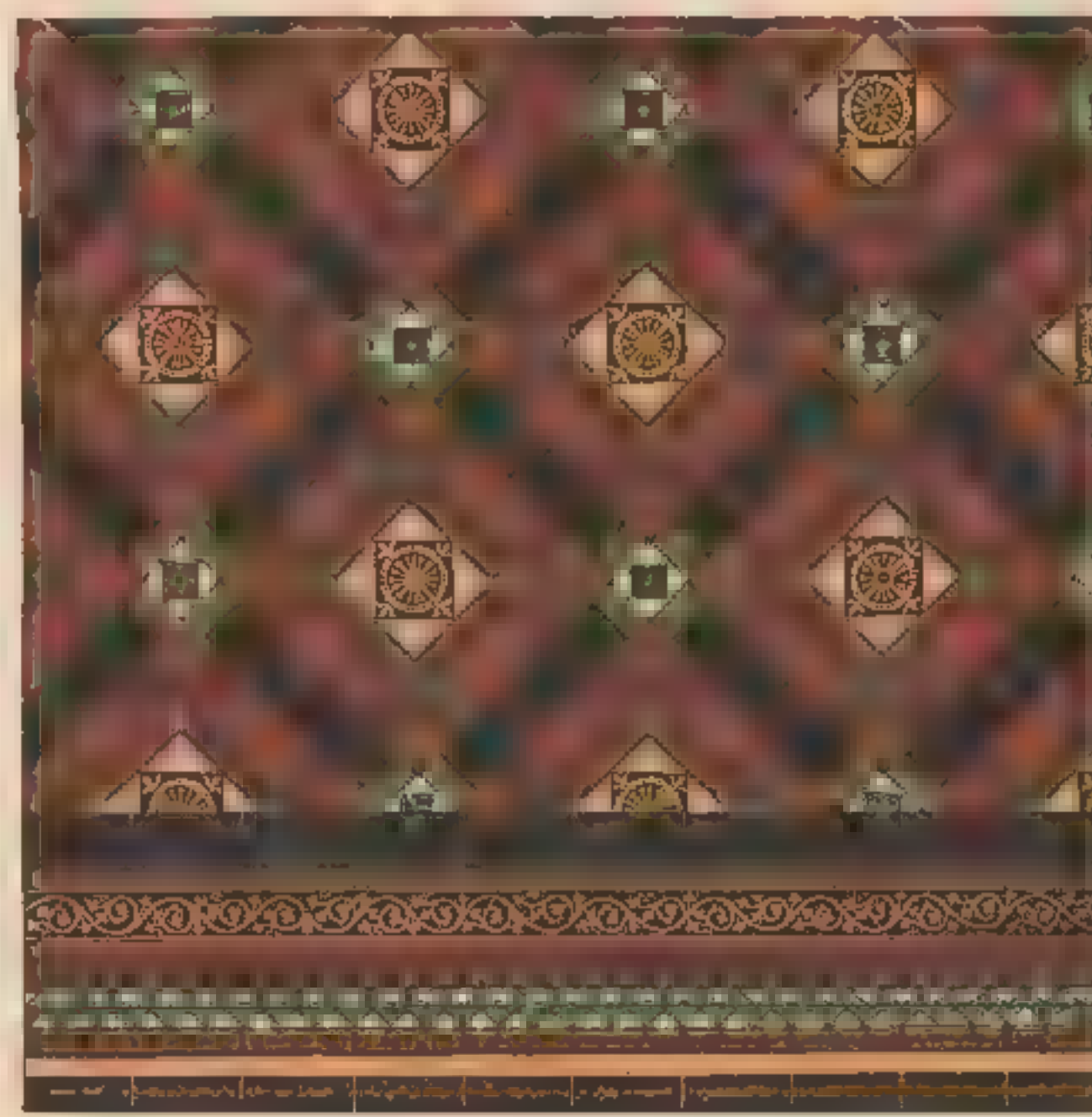
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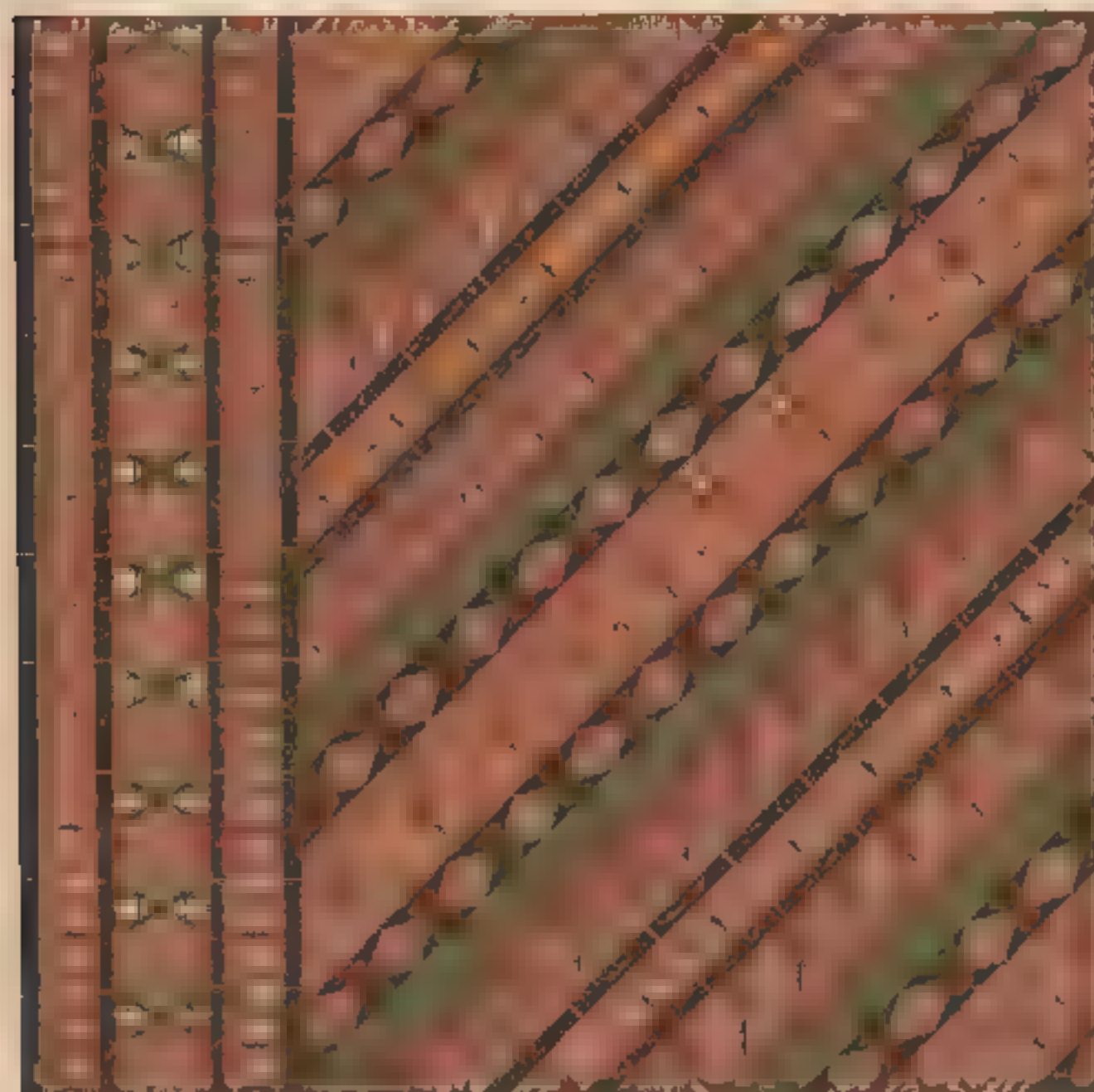
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No. 276.



No 277



No 278





MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.

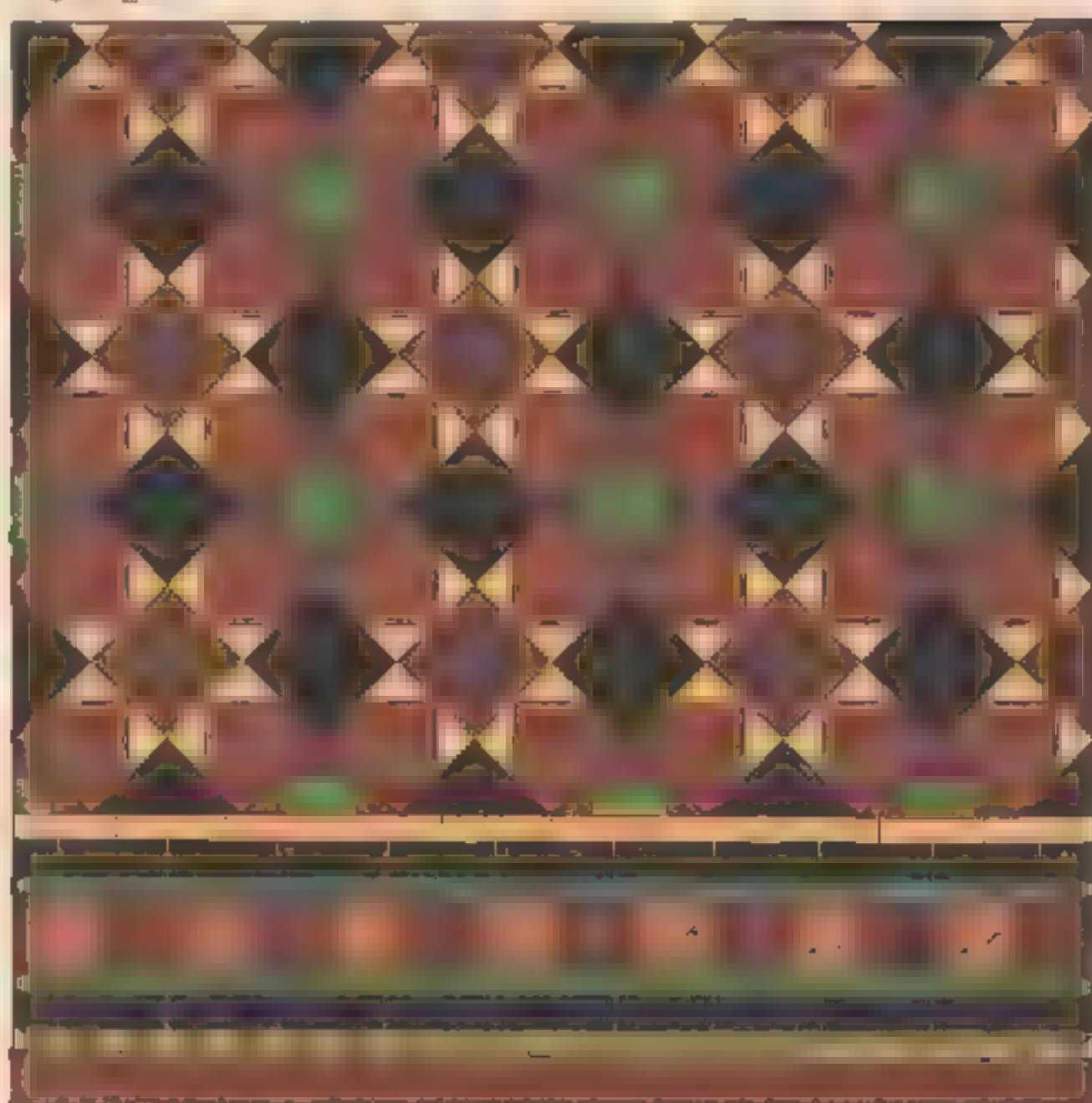
PLATE 3

13.

No 279.



No 280.



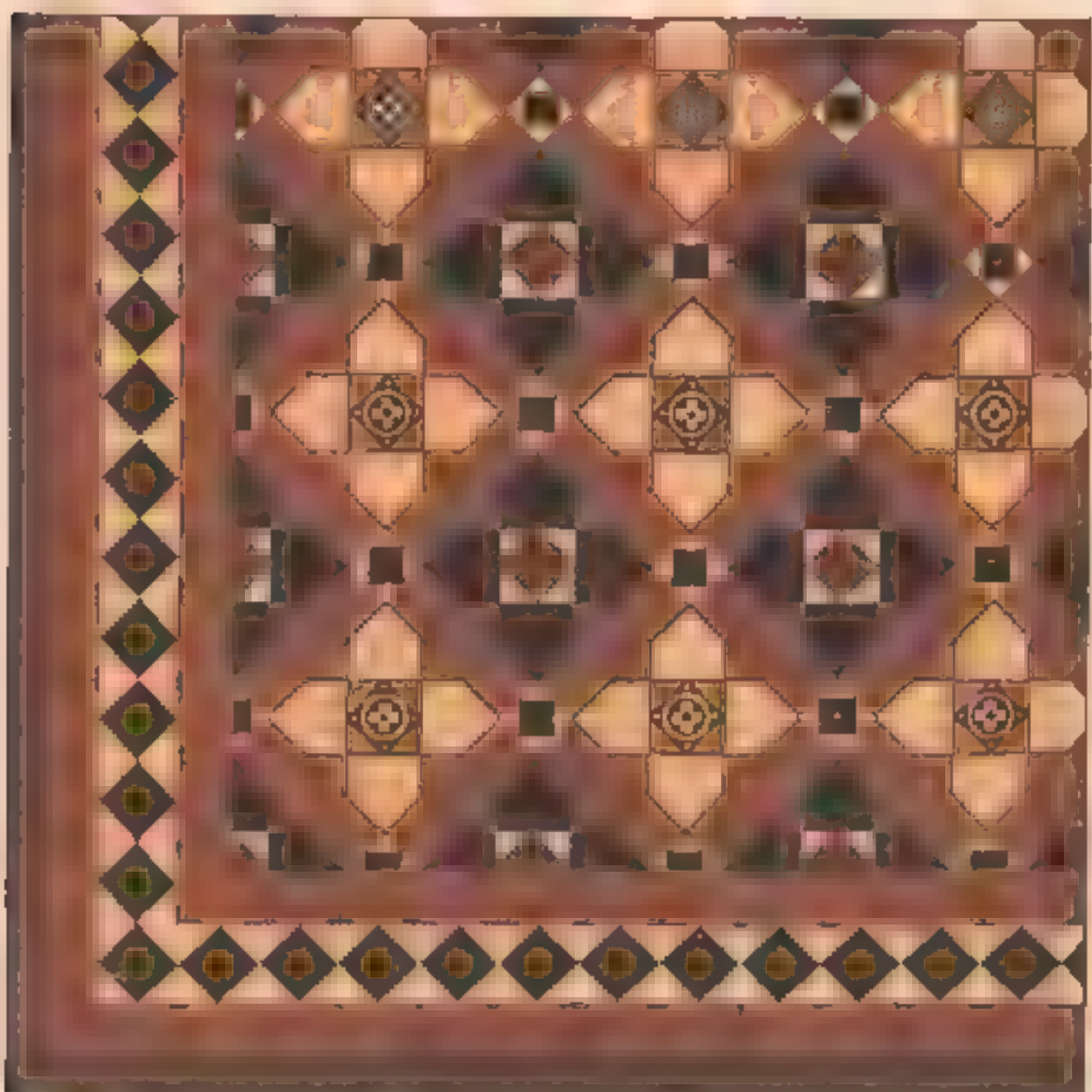
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No 282.



No 283.



No 284.



MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE

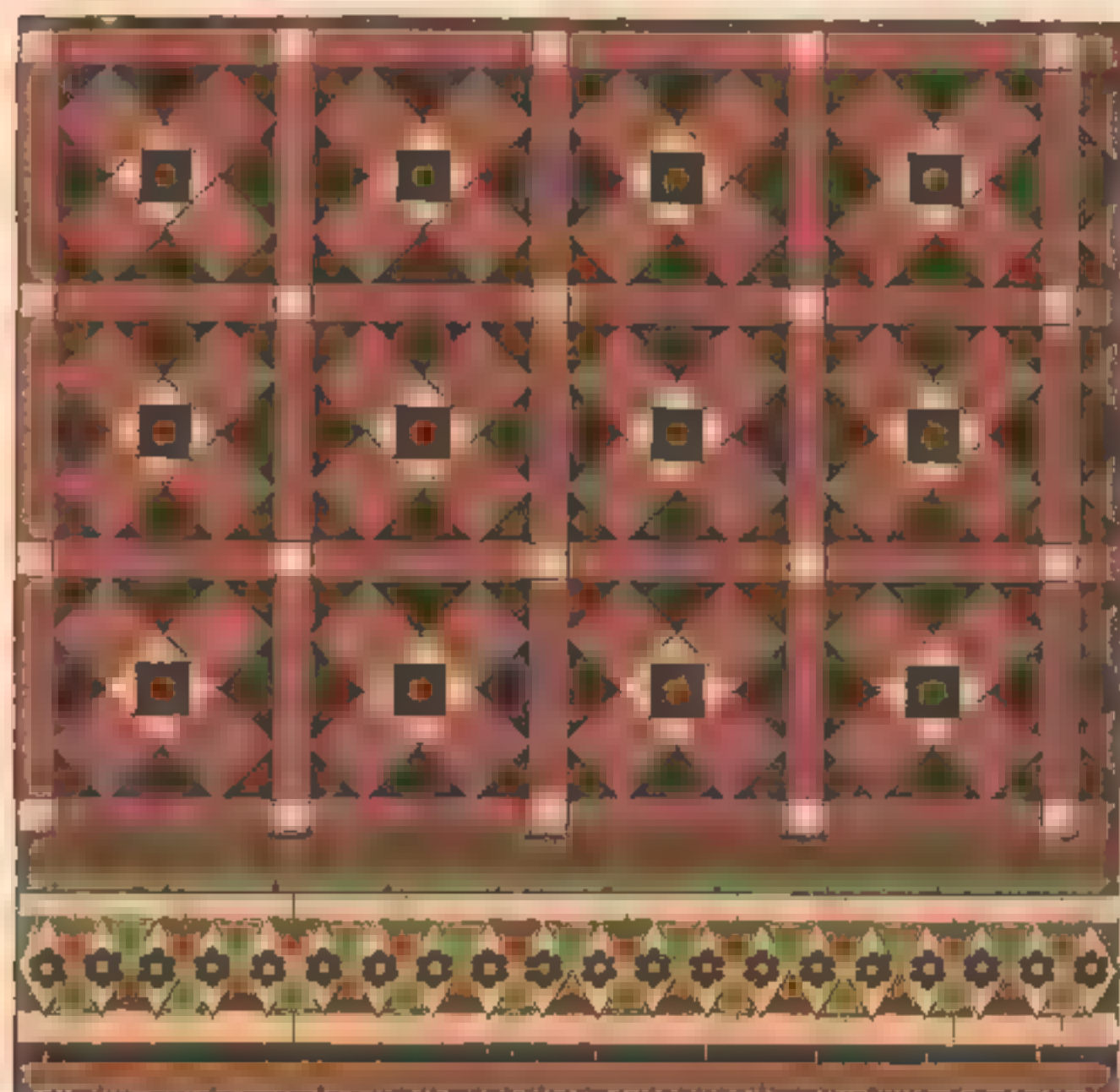
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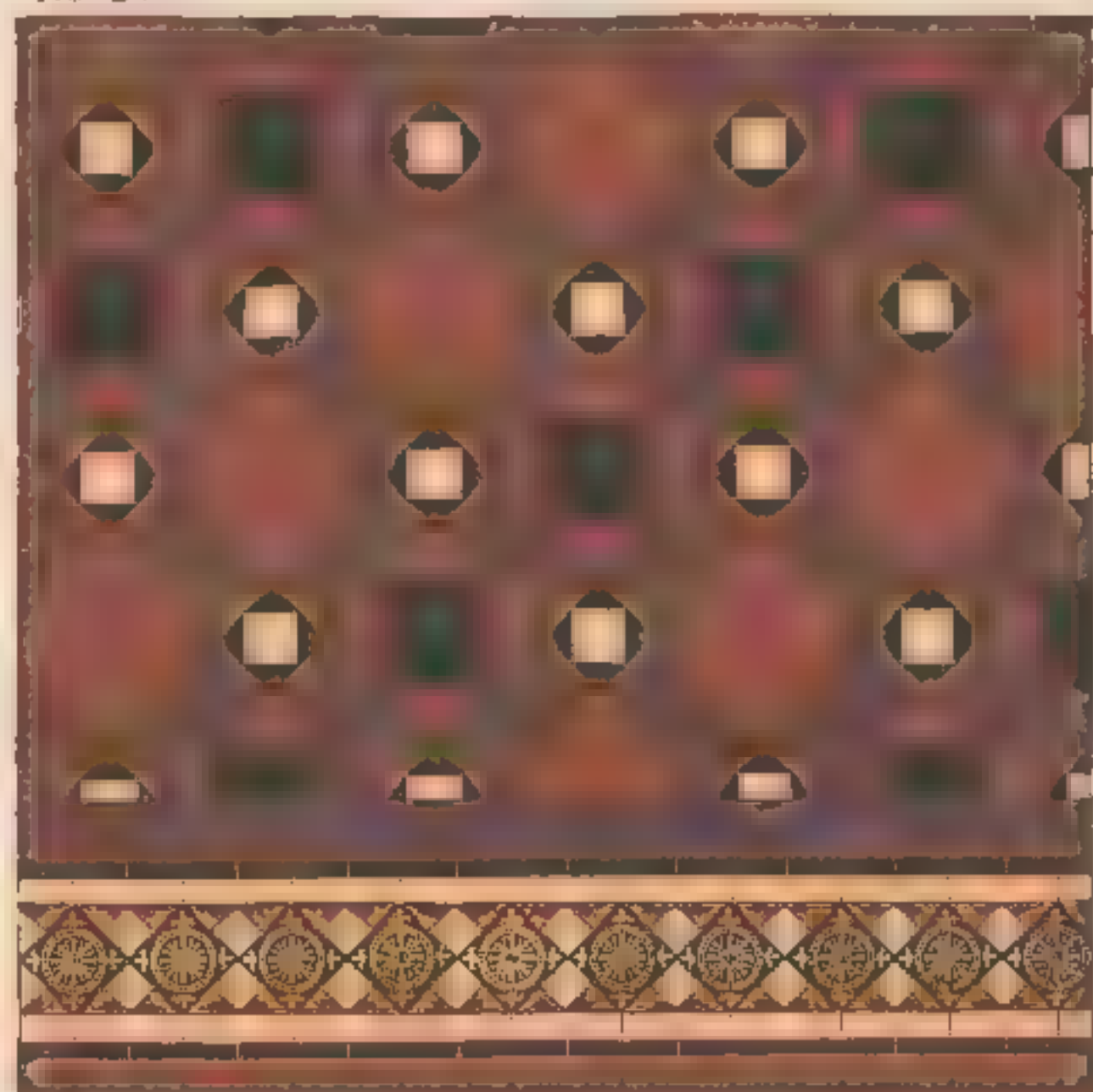
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No 287



No 288



No 289



No 290





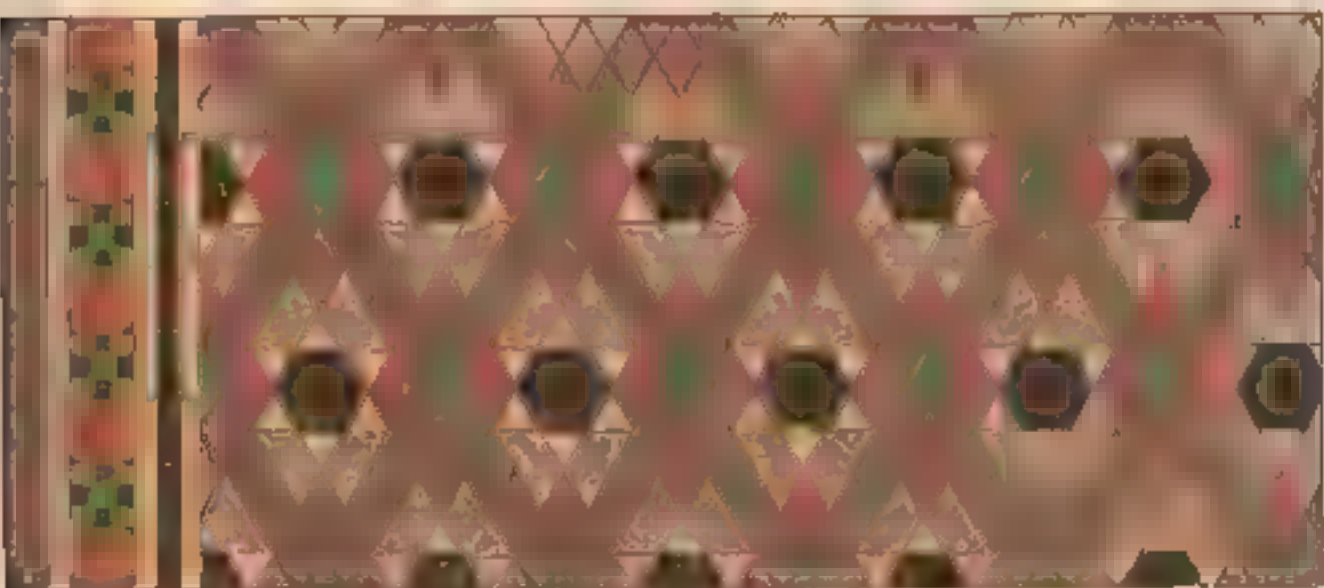
MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS

NEW YORK, 1877

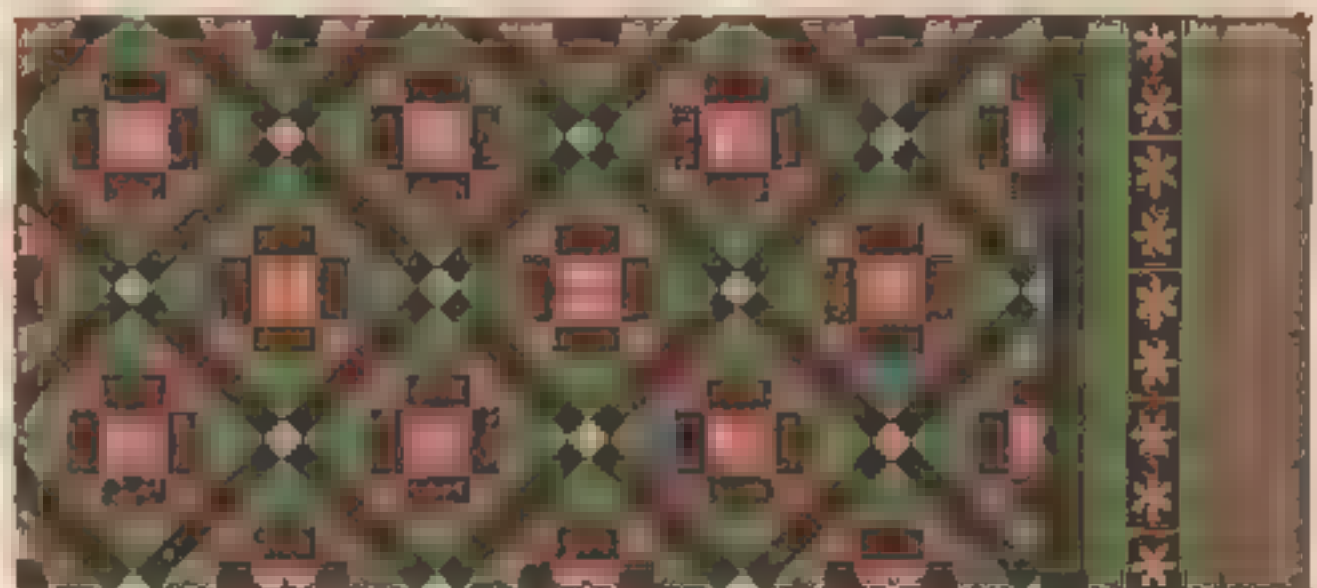
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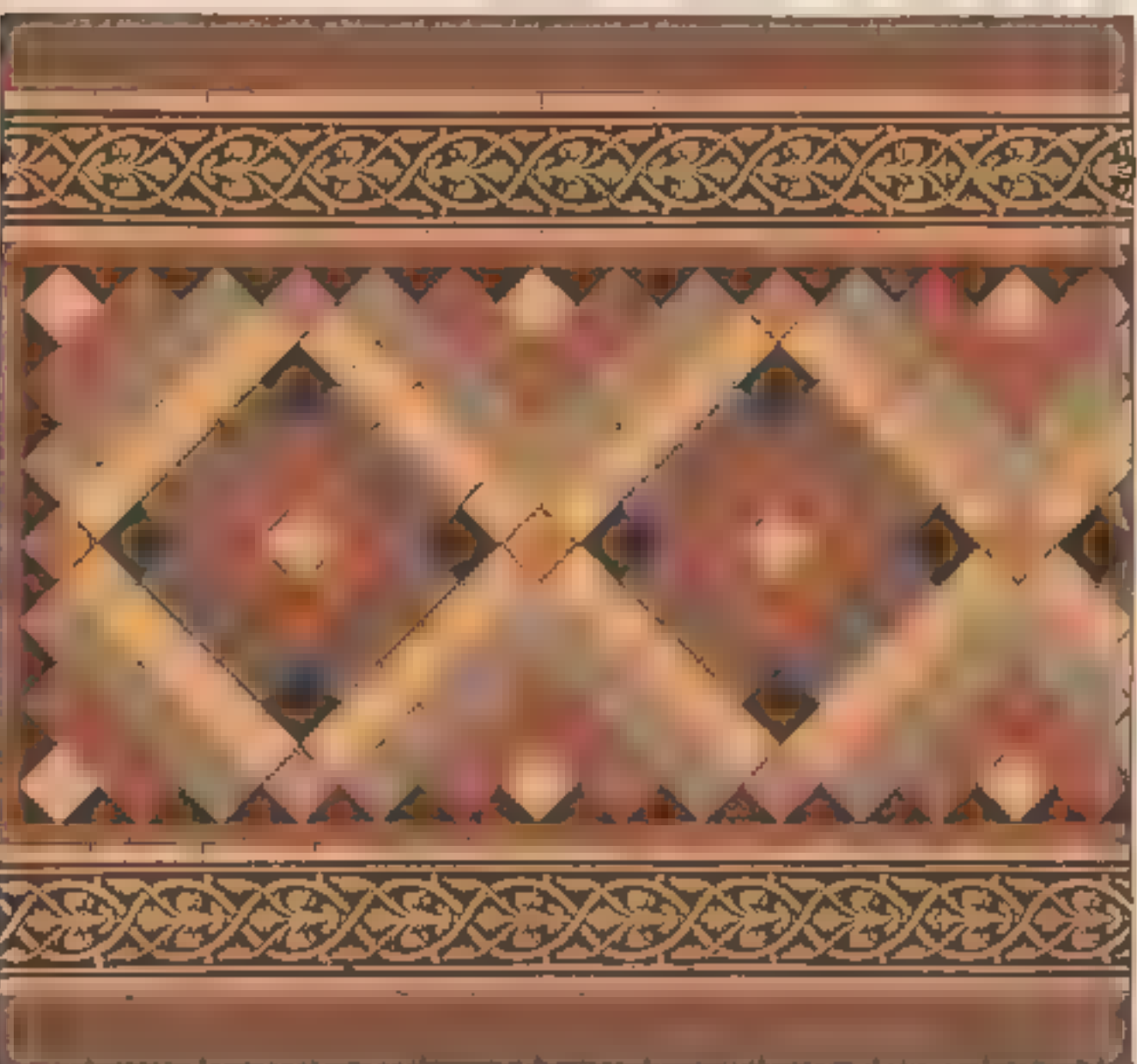
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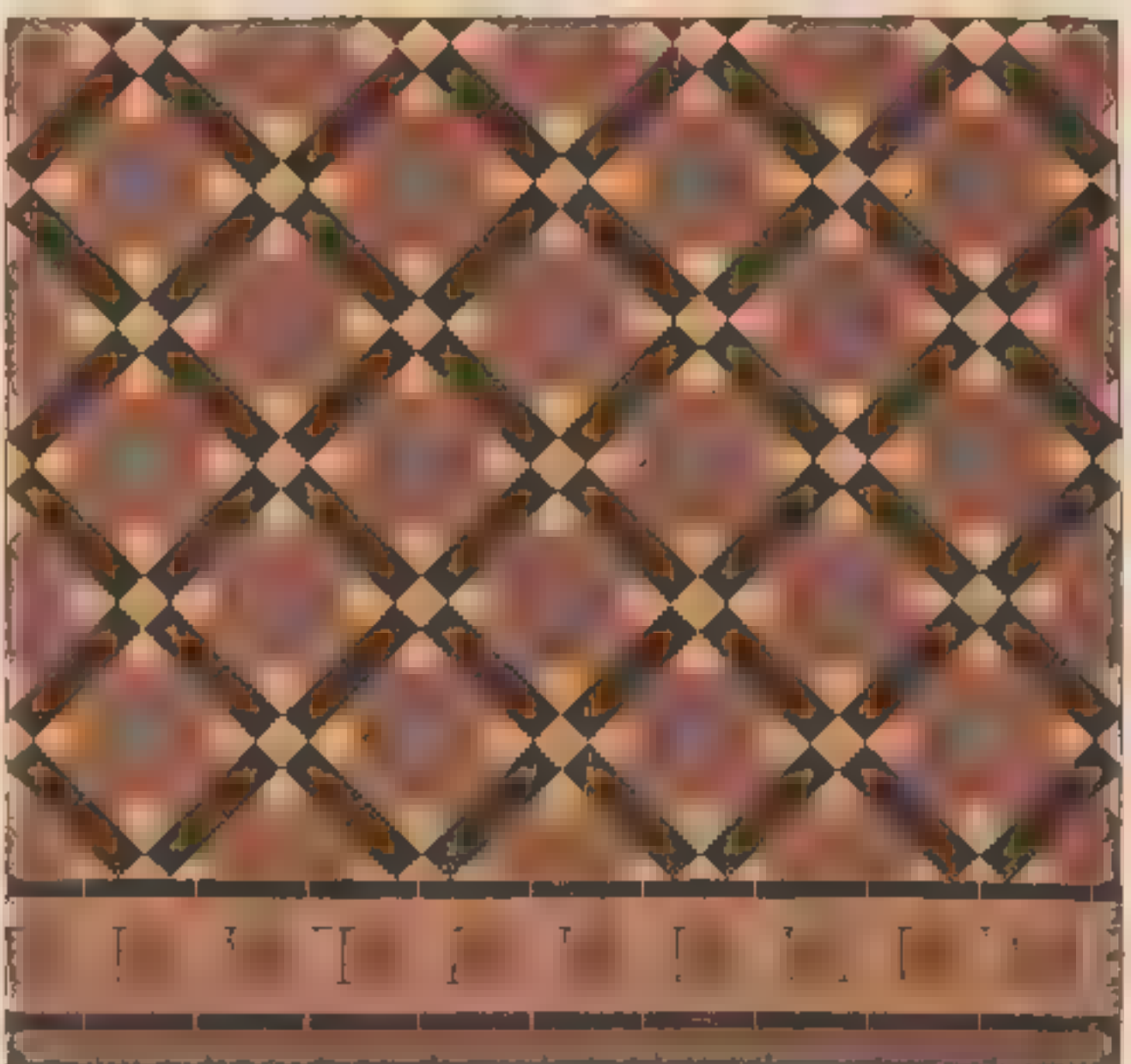
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No. 295

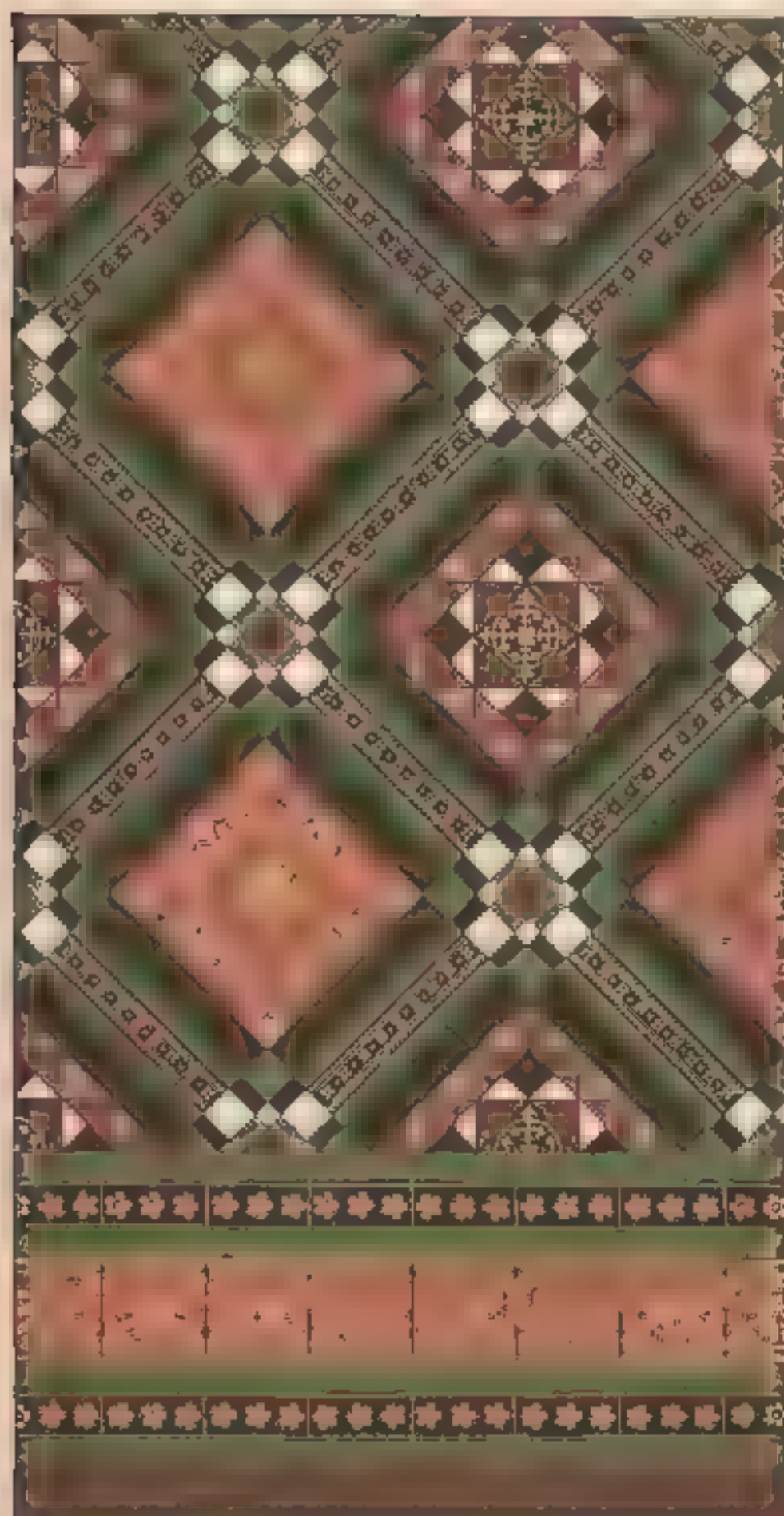




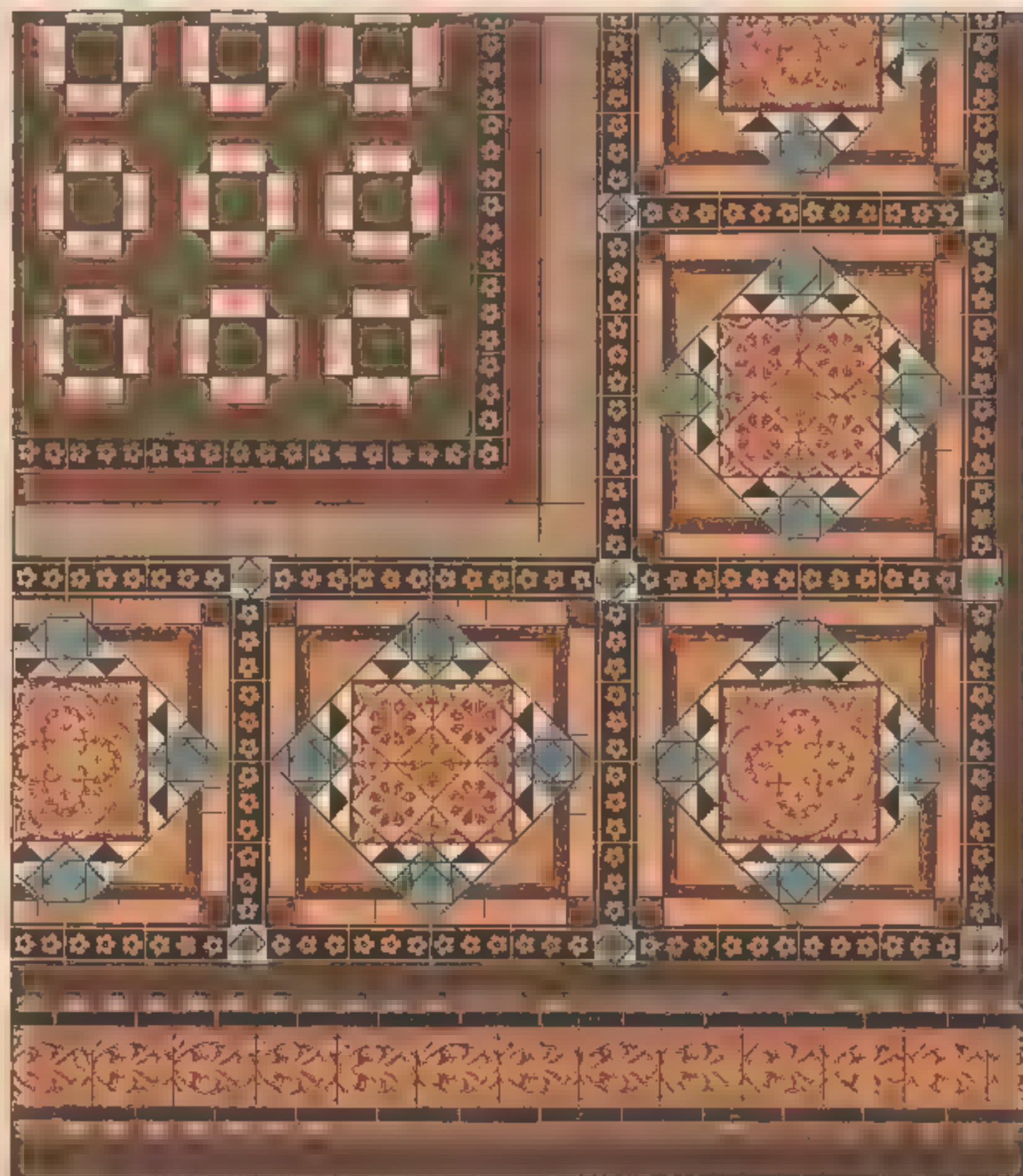
MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS.

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.

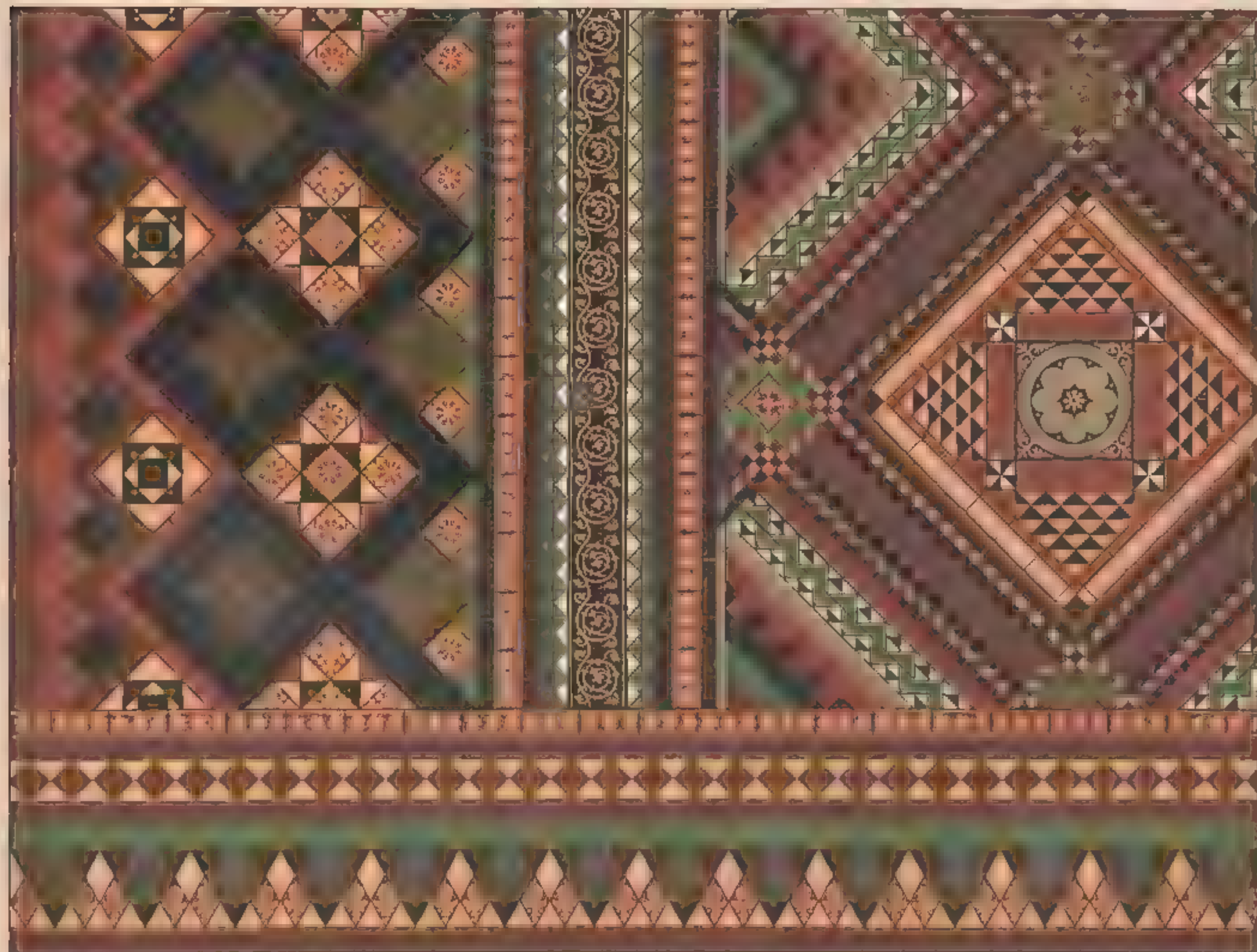
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No. 297.



No 298.



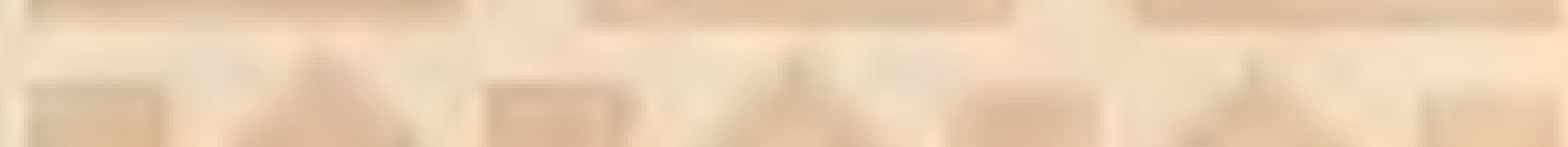
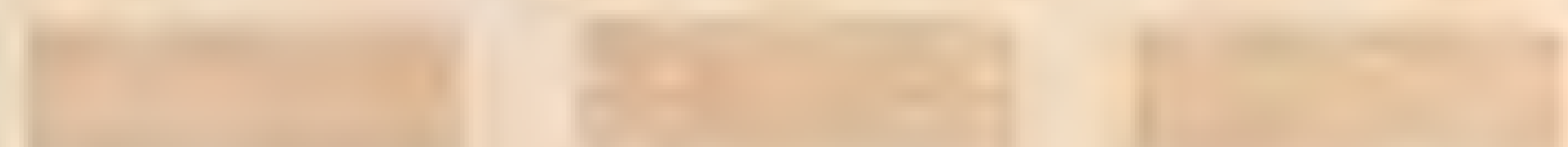
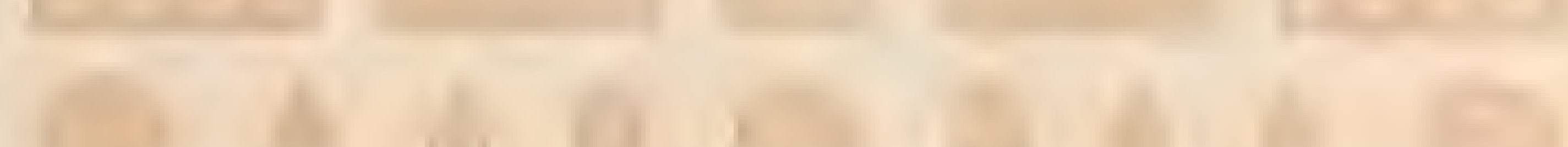
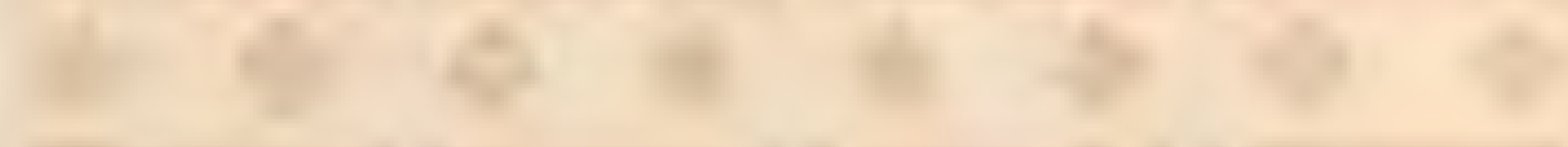
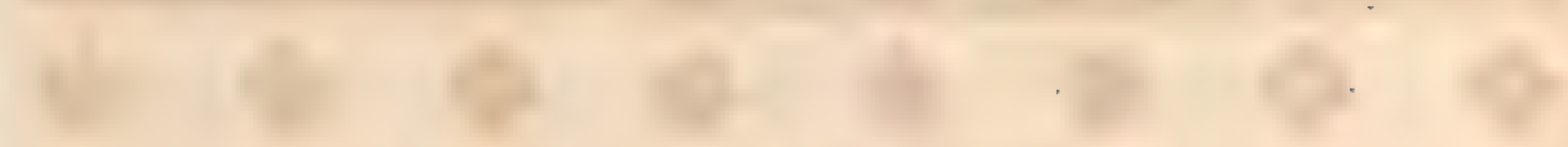
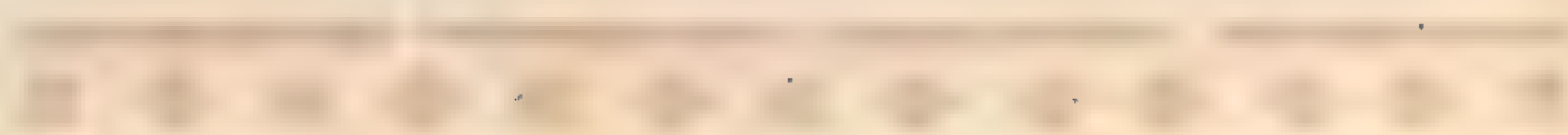
SCALE, $\frac{1}{4}$ OF AN INCH TO A FOOT

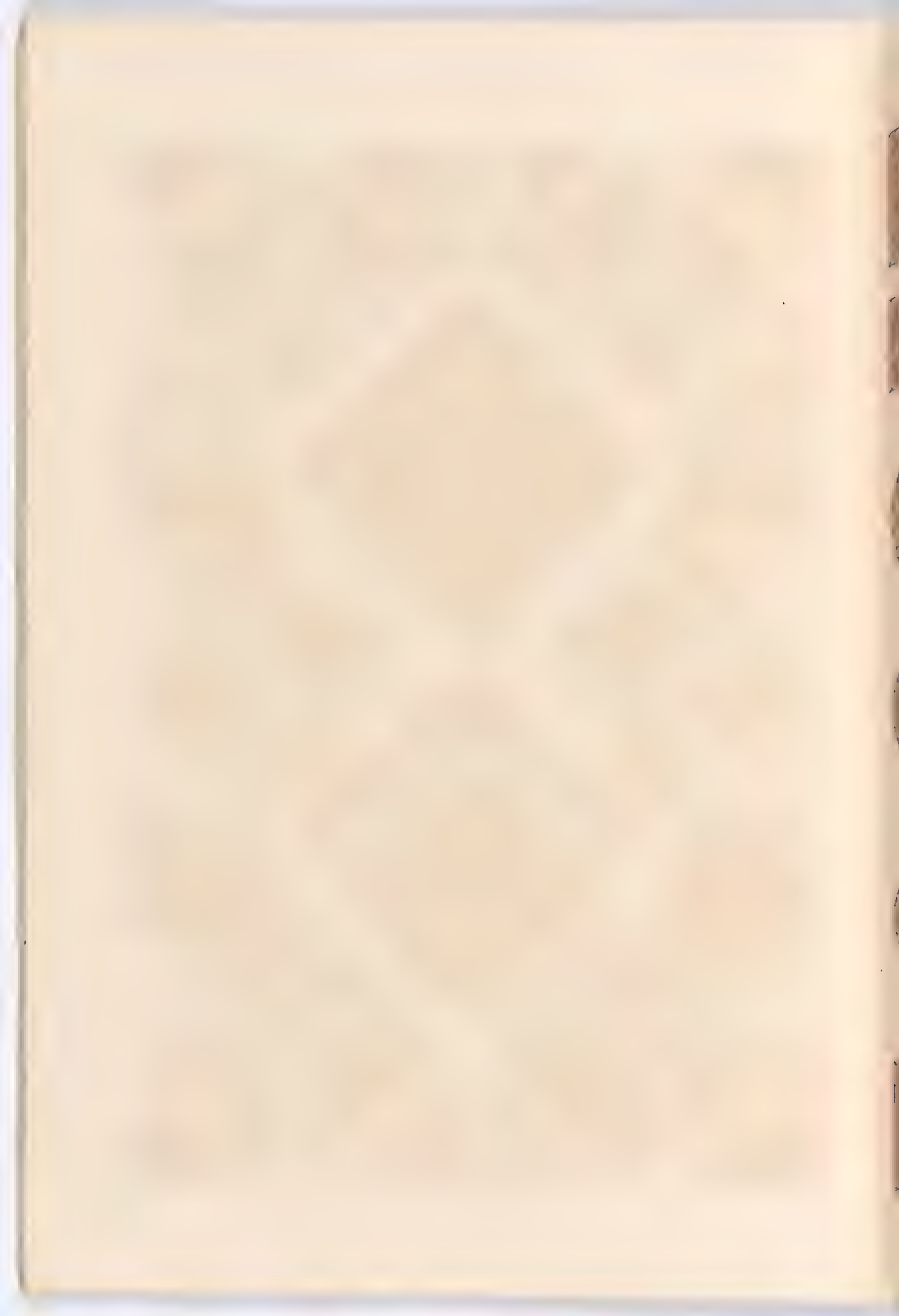
MAW AND CO'S ENCAUSTIC TILES
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE



SCALE, 1 1/2 INCH TO A FOOT

A PORTION OF THE PATTERNS ARE MANUFACTURED BOTH AS 6 INCH AND 4 1/2 INCH TILES





MAW AND CO'S ENCAUSTIC TILES.
 BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE

1882



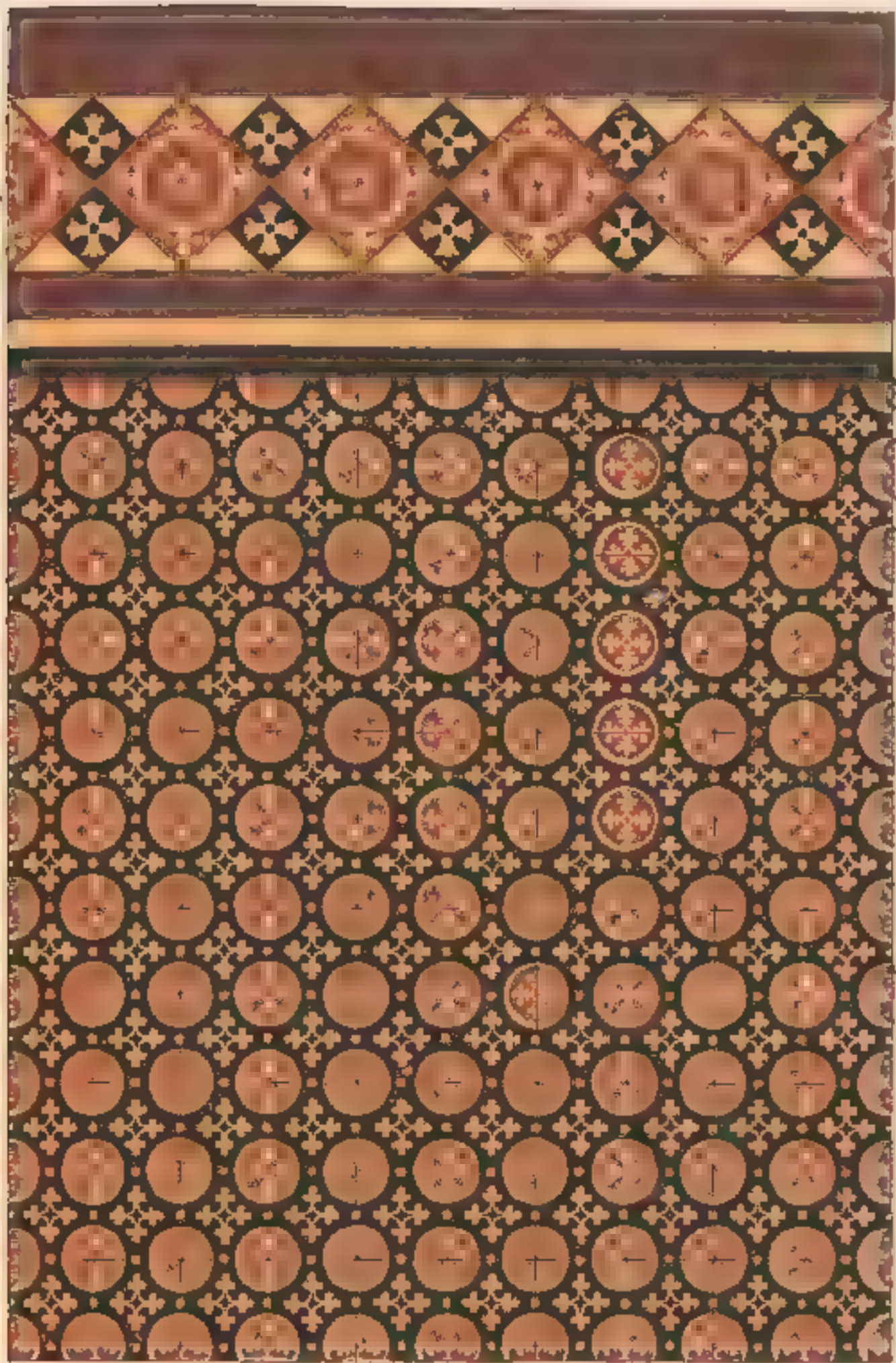


MAW AND CO'S ENCAUSTIC TILES
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.



SCALE. 1 1/2 INCH TO A FOOT

M.



No. 148

N.



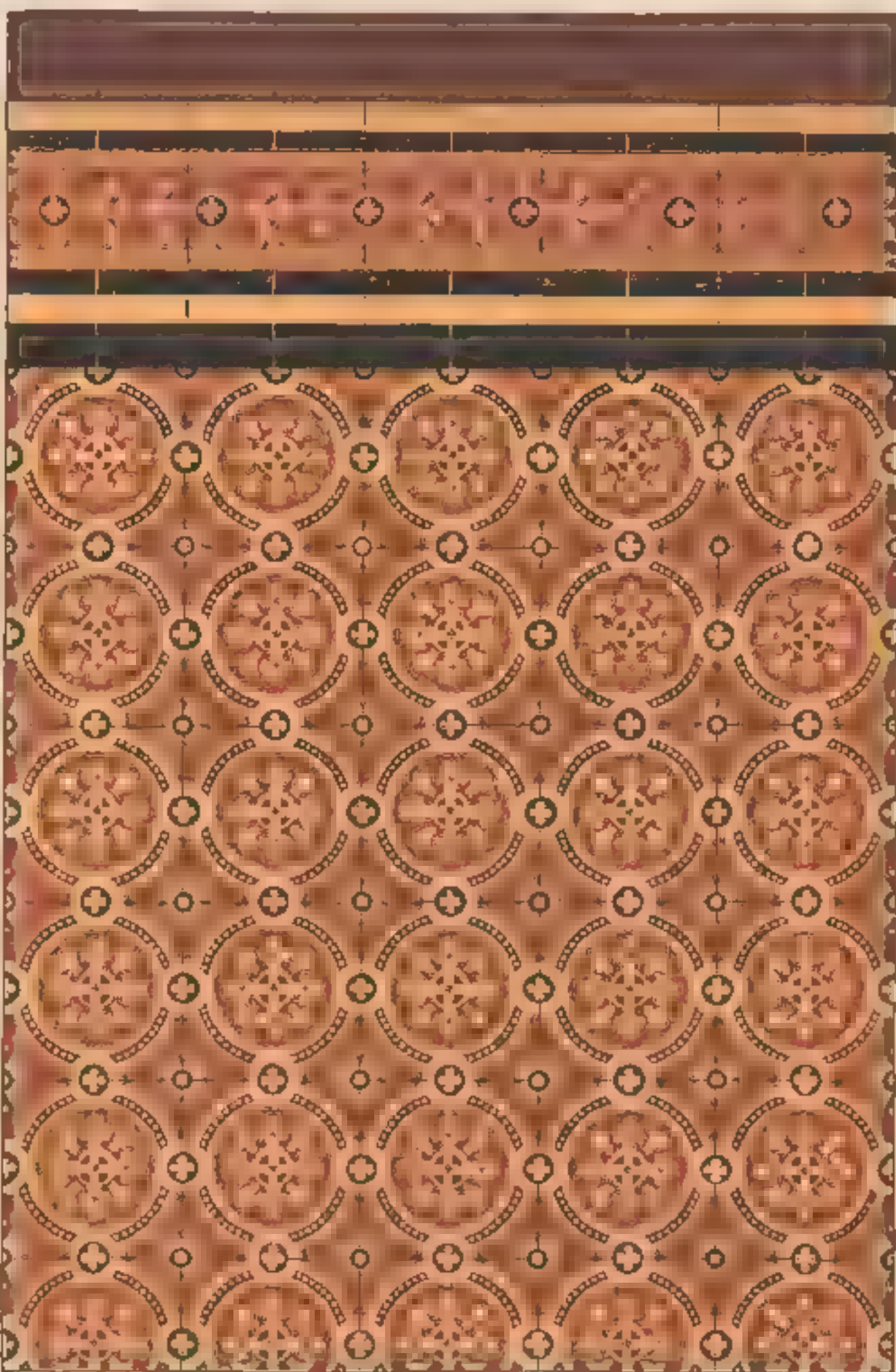
No. 149

O.



No. 150

P.



No. 151



MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS.
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.

Q.

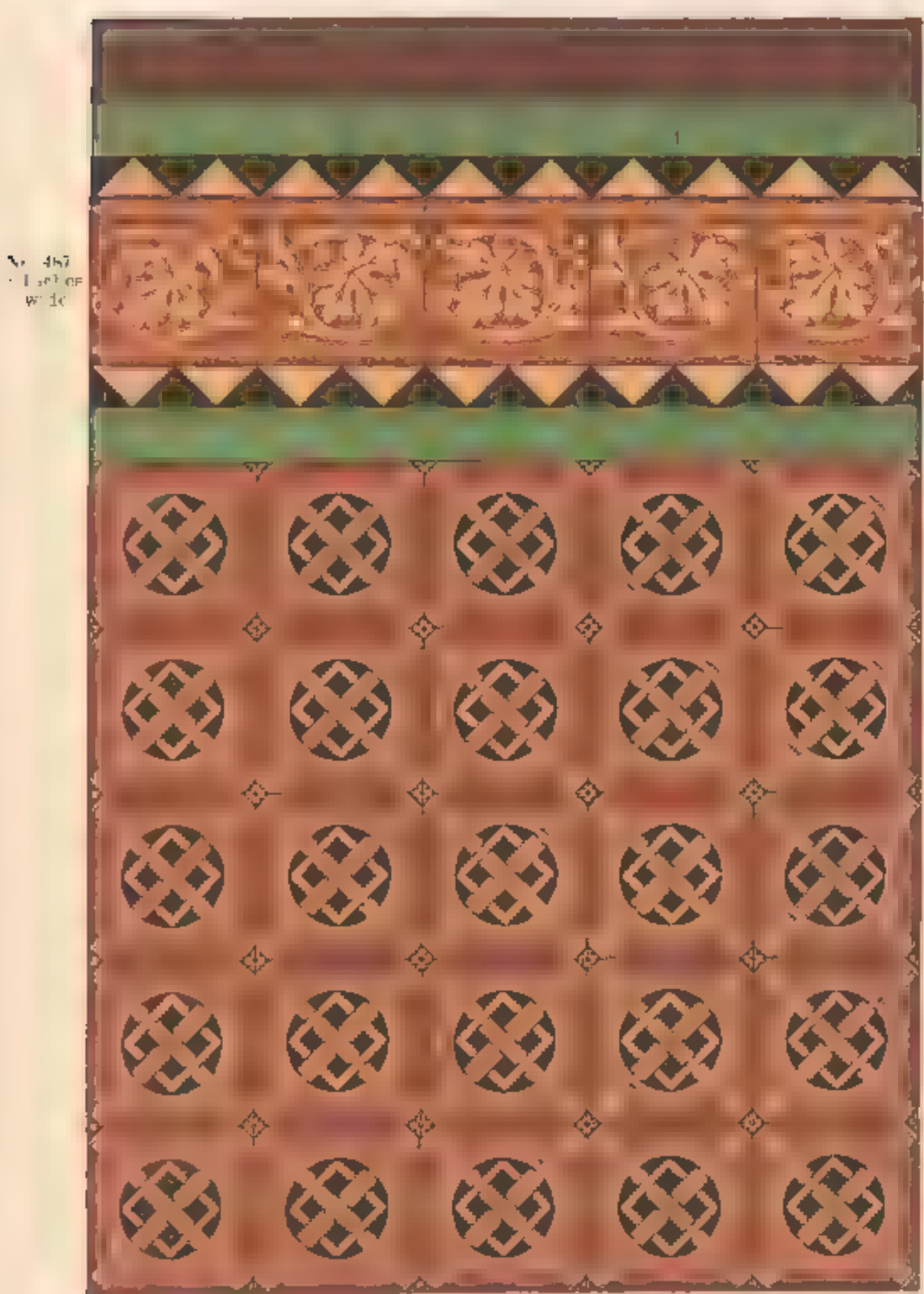


R.



No. 485
6 1/2 in. each
wide

S.



T.



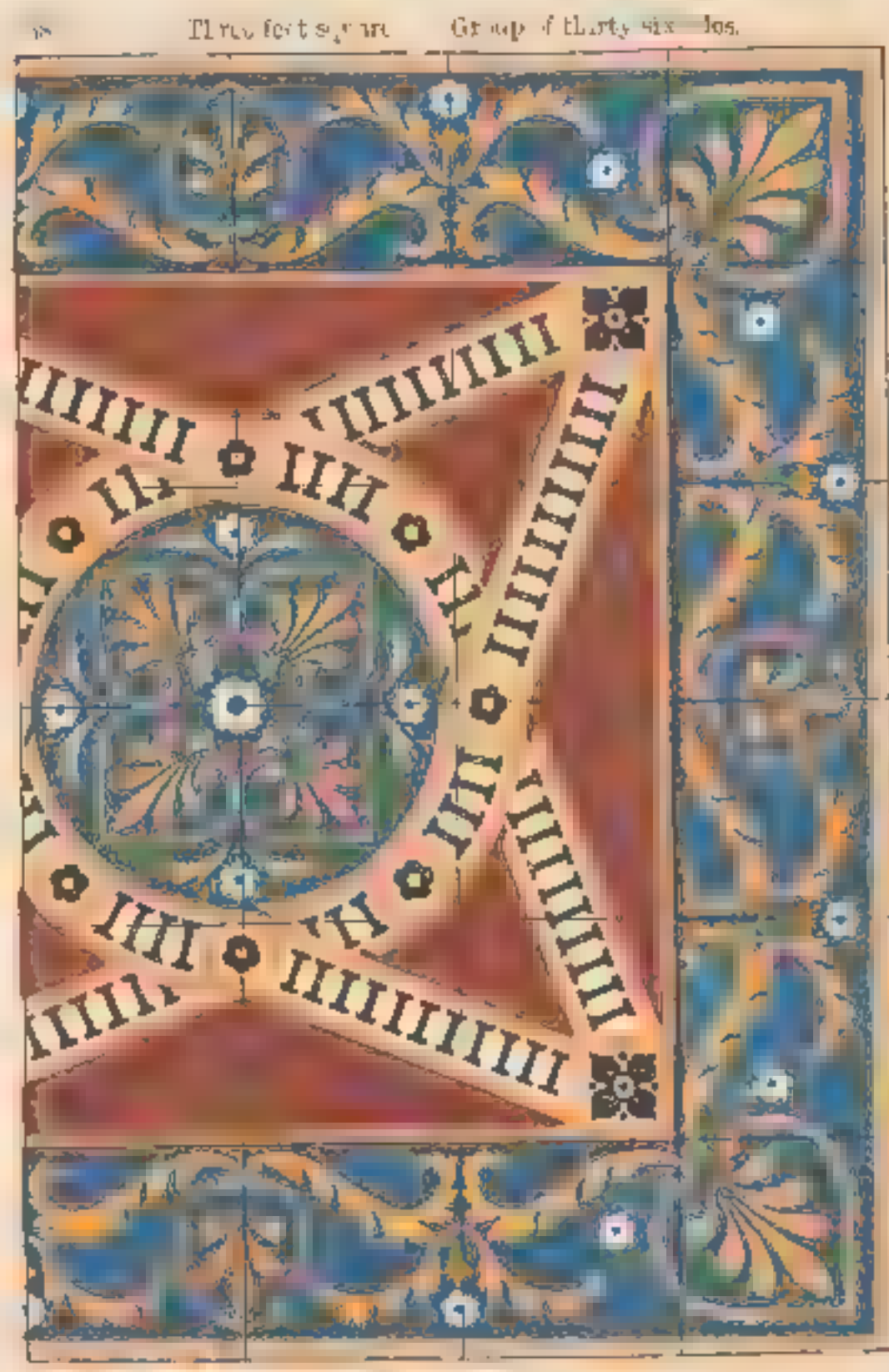
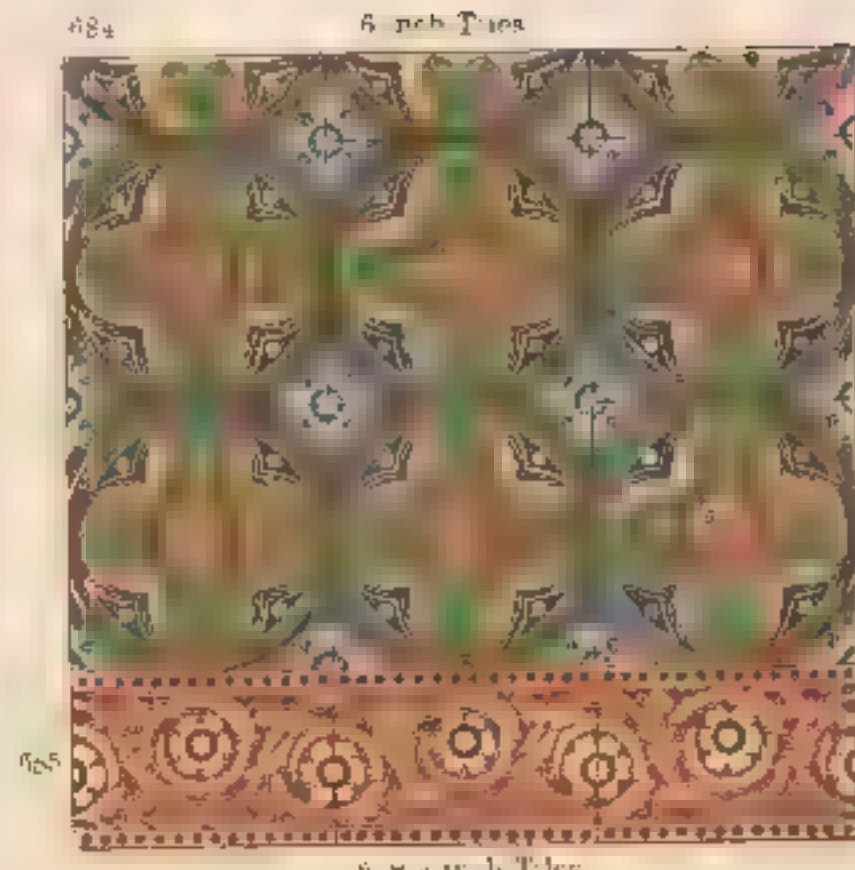
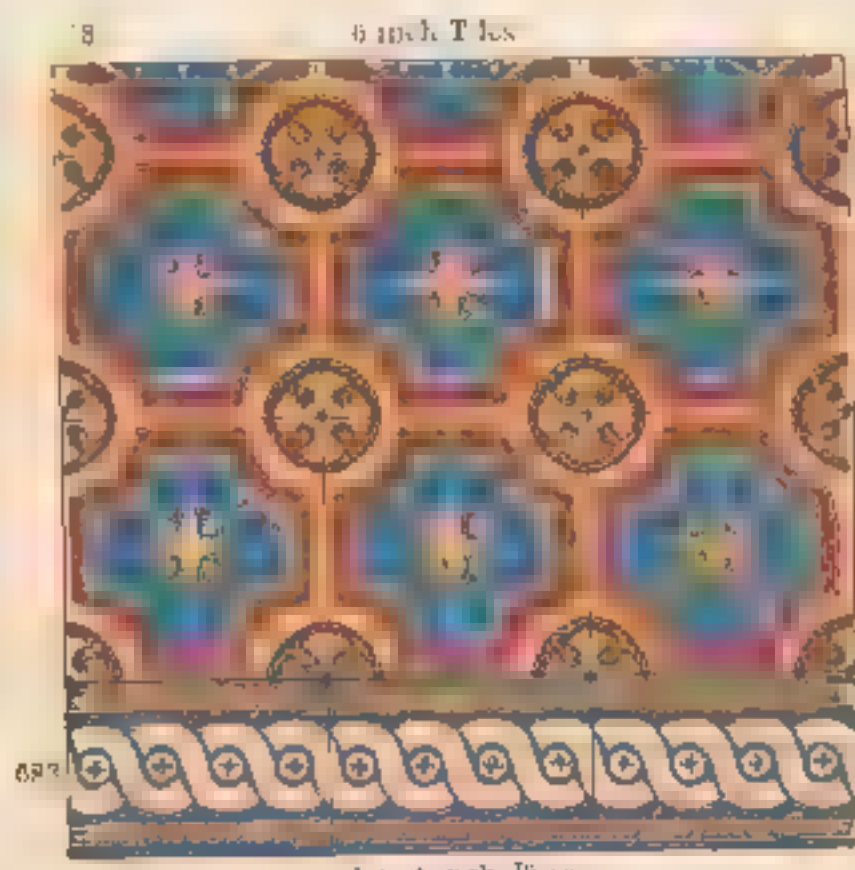
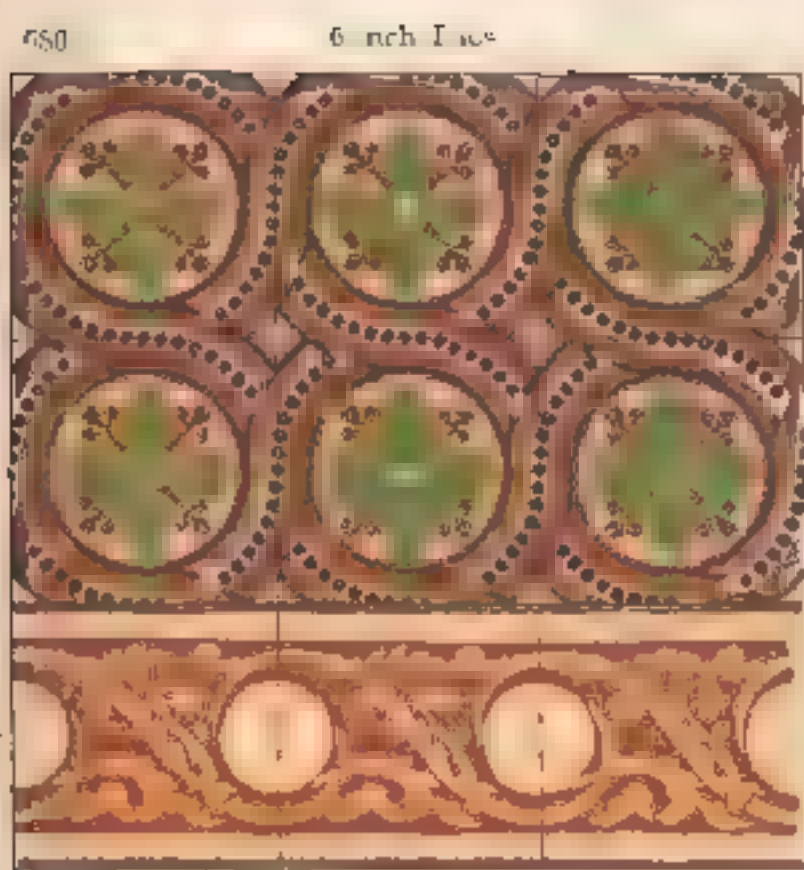
No. 489
4 1/2 in. each
wide

THE LETTERS A TO H ET REFER TO THE PAVEMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND THE NUMBERS TO THE INDIVIDUAL PATENT TILES

SCALE 1 1/2 INCH TO A FOOT

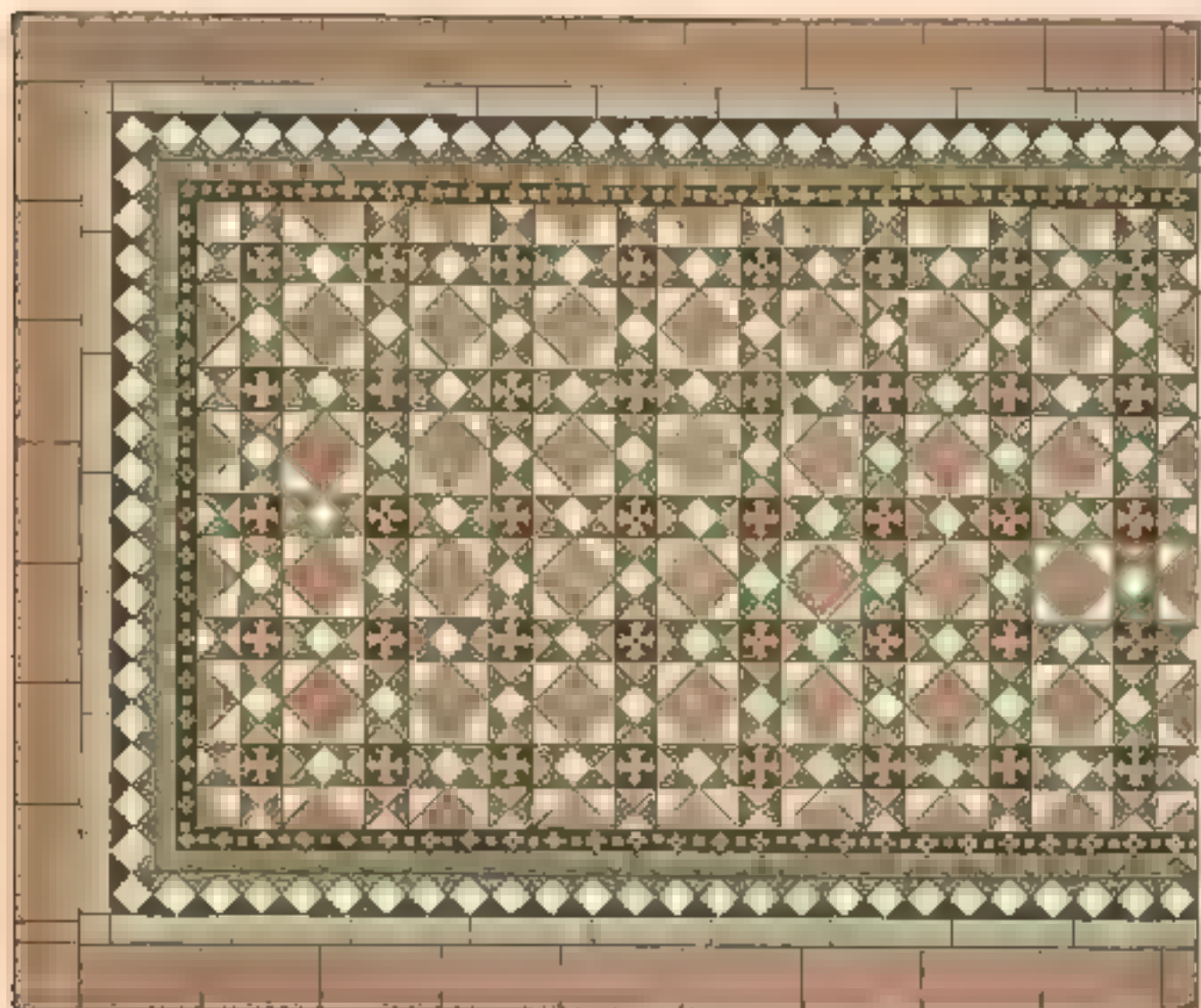


MAW AND CO'S ENCAUSTIC TILES,
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.

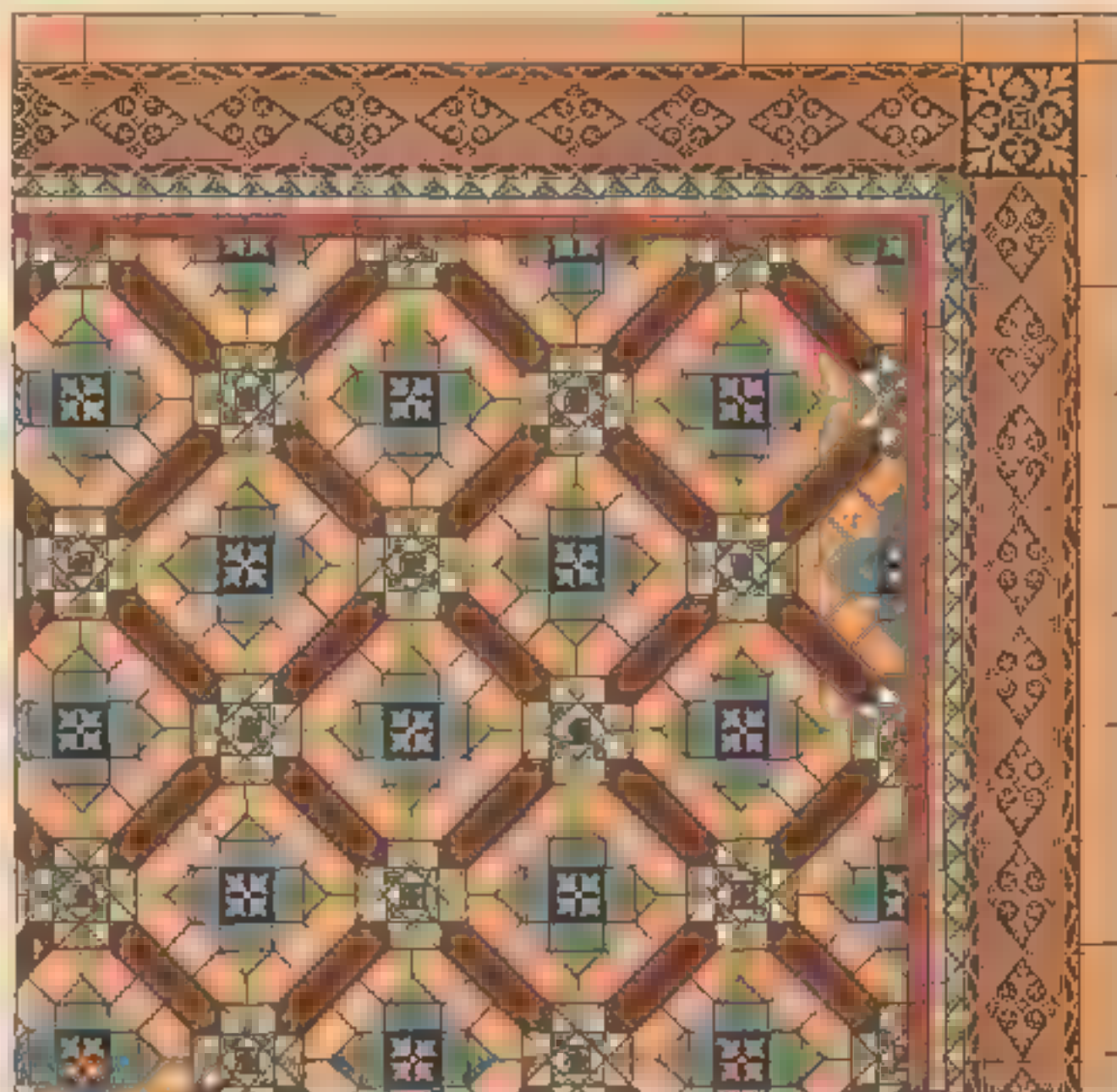


MAW AND CO'S TILE PAVEMENTS,
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELY, SHROPSHIRE
ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

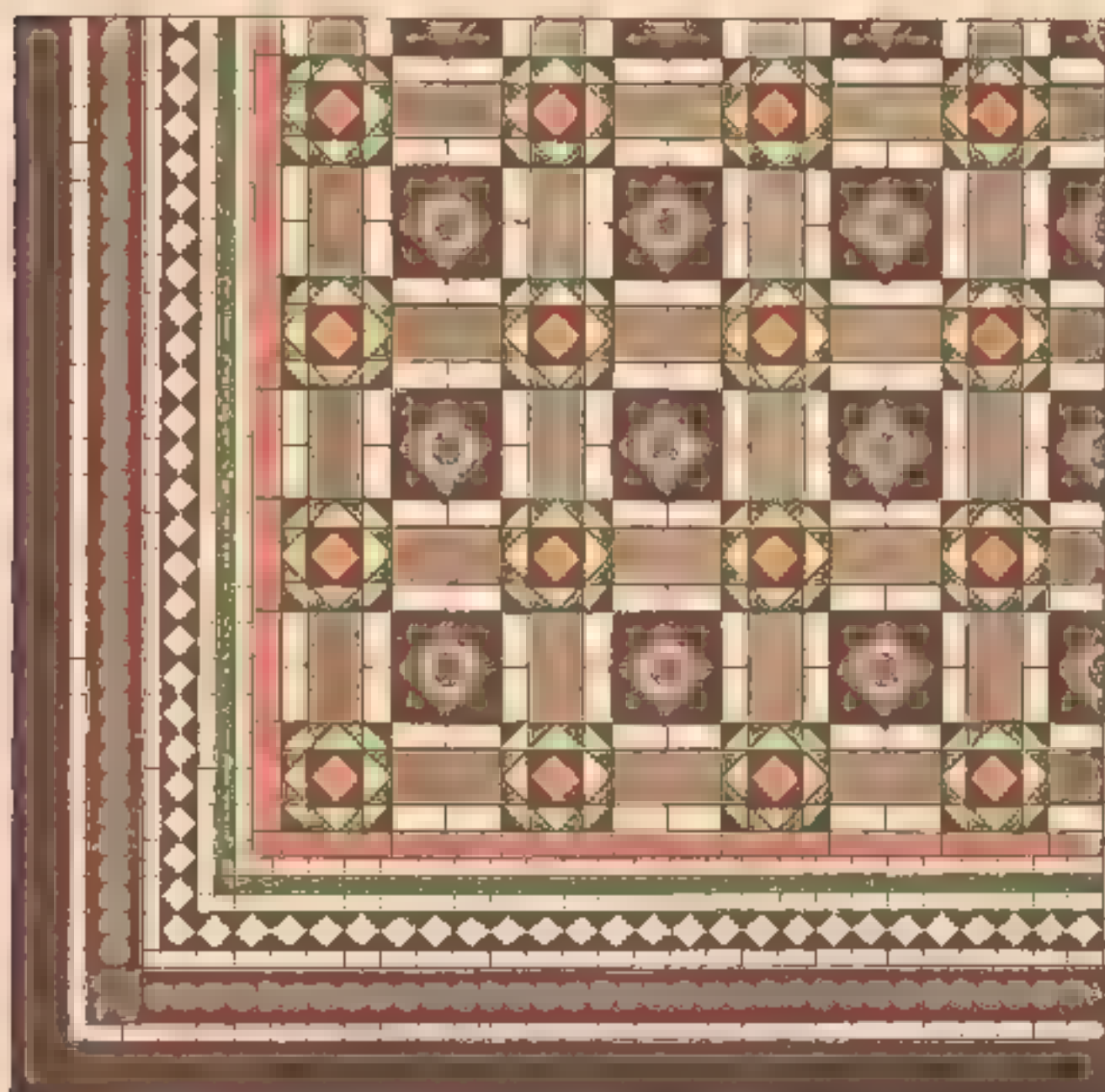
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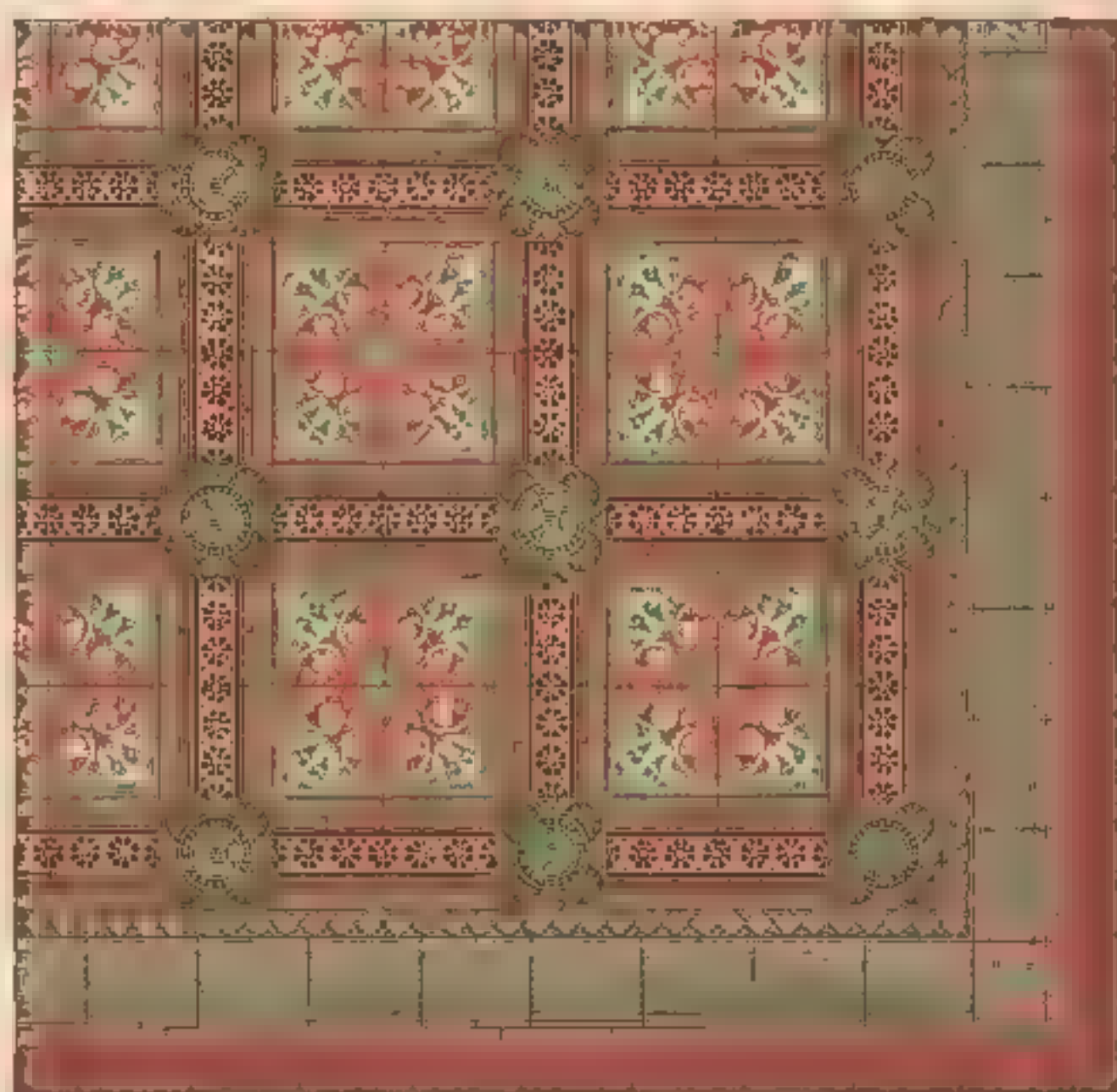
No. 781



No. 782



No. 783.



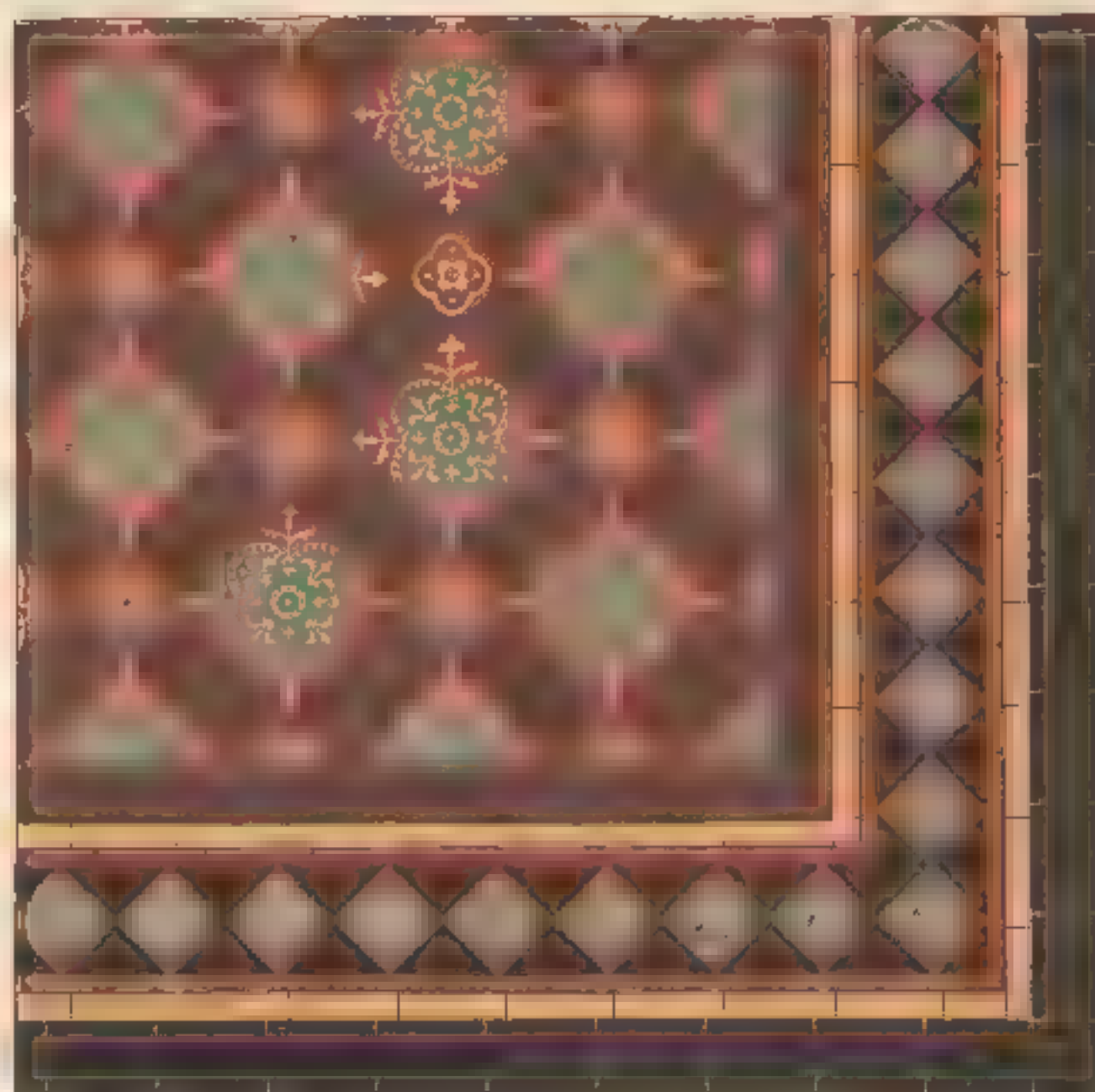
No. 784



No. 786

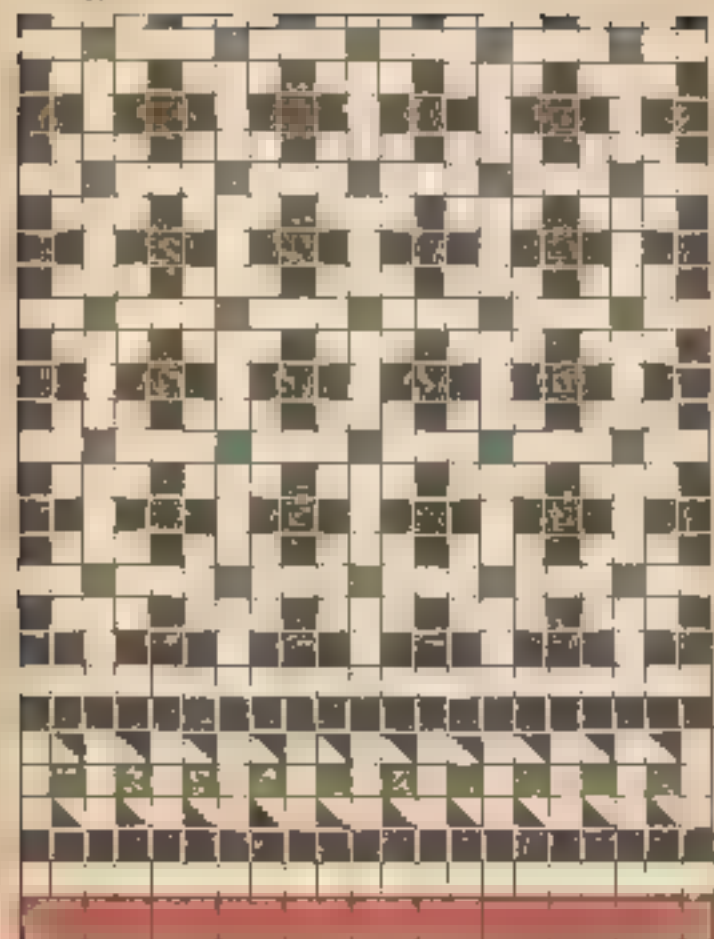
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No. 785

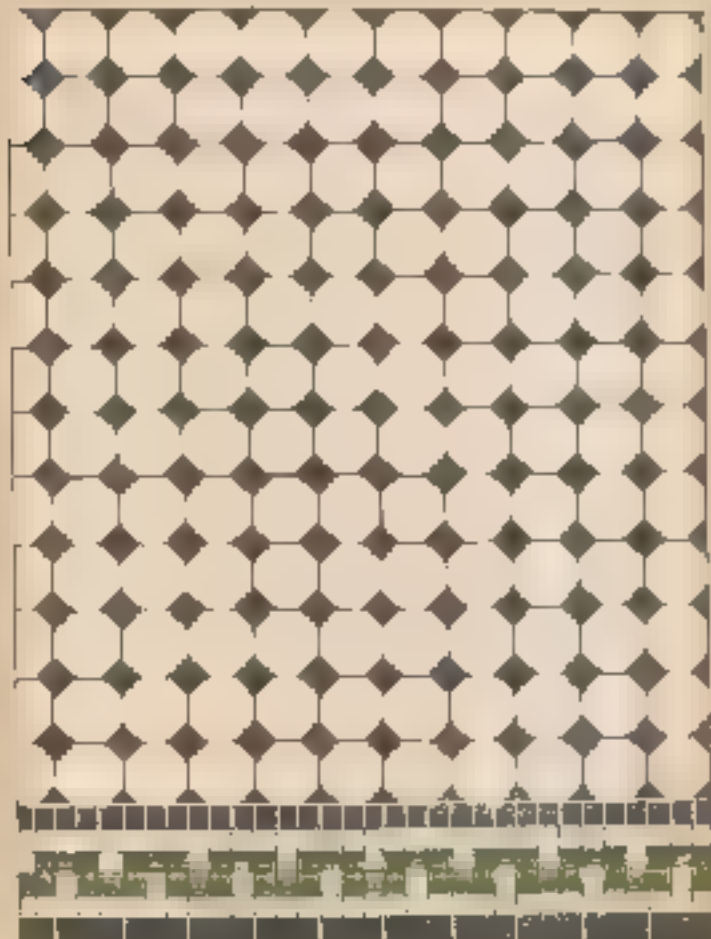


MAW AND CO.'S TILE PAVEMENTS.
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.

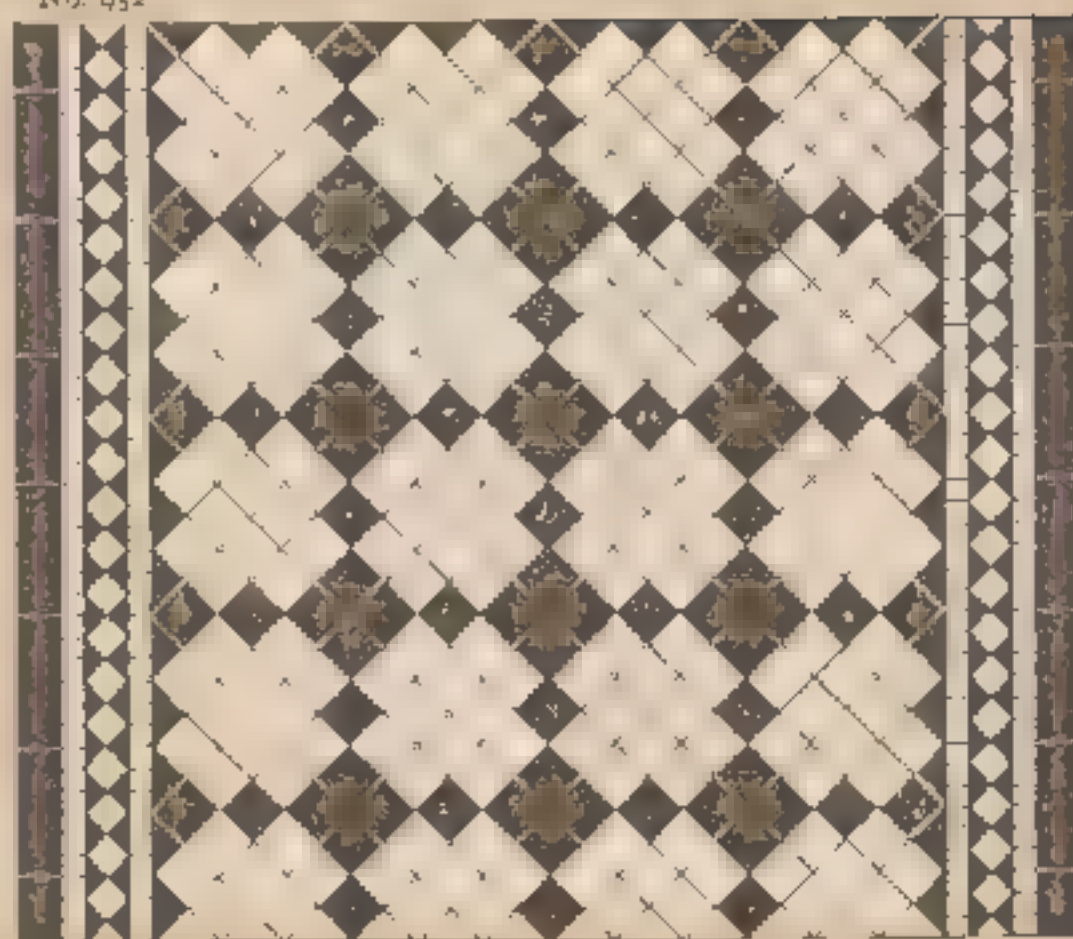
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No. 951



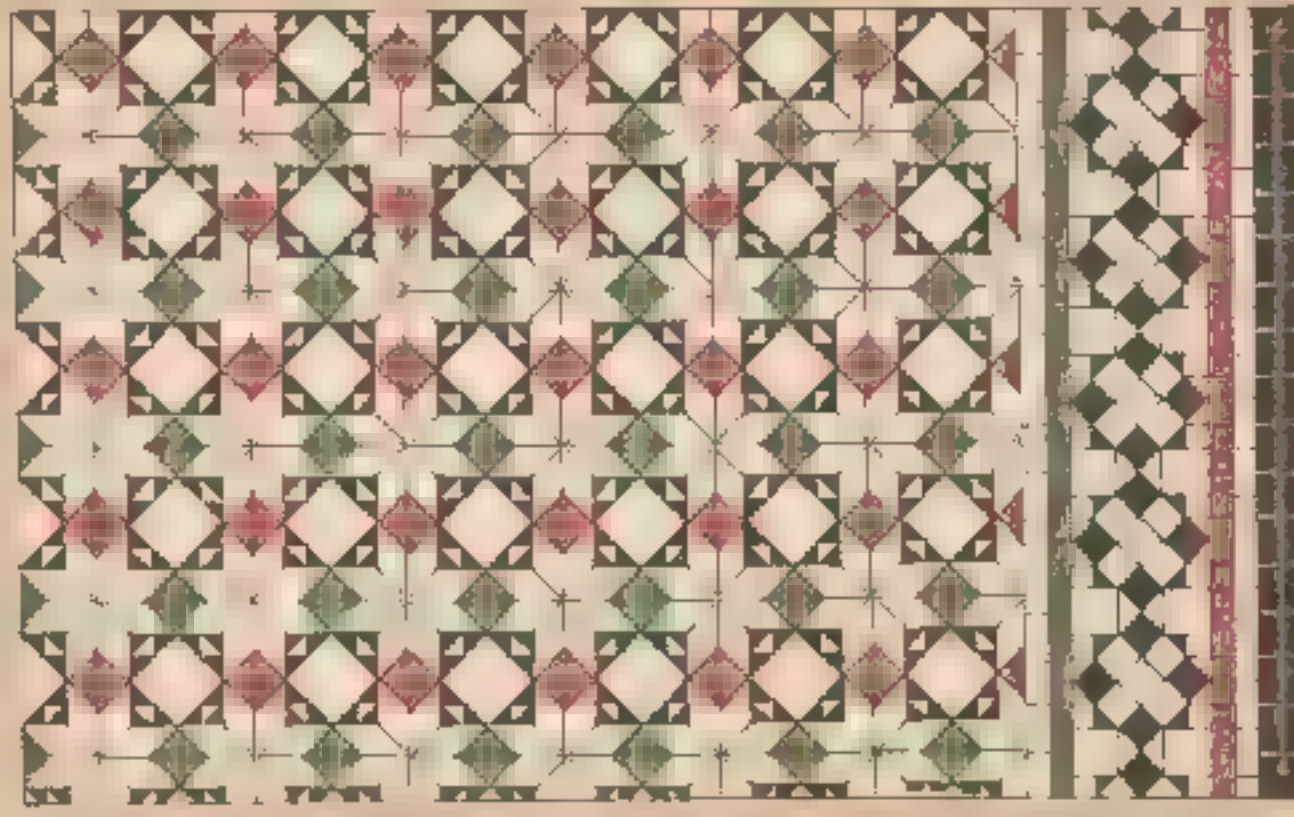
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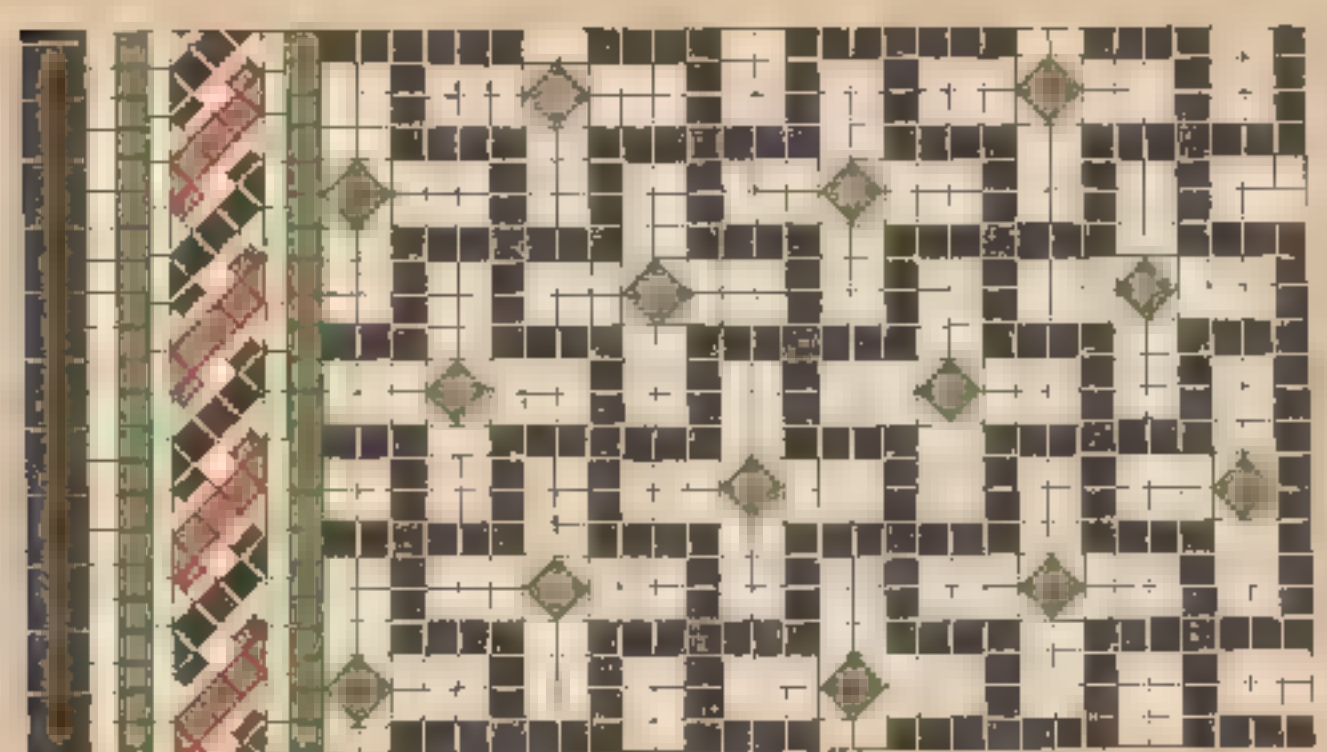
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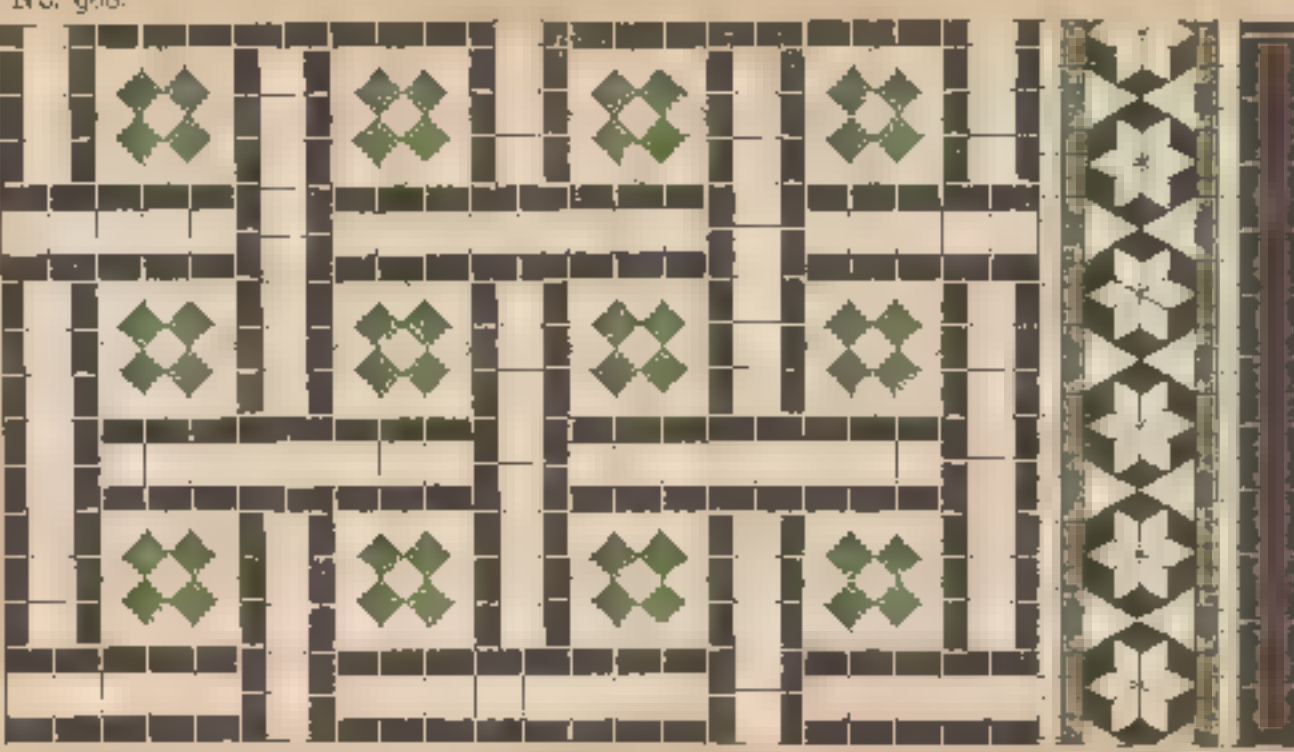
No. 960



No. 953



No. 950



No. 967



No. 955



No. 964



SCALE 1/2 OF AN INCH TO A FOOT

MAW AND CO.'S MOSAIC TILES.

For Pavements, Hearth, and Wall Decoration,

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.

ARRANGEMENT 1180



ARRANGEMENT 1181



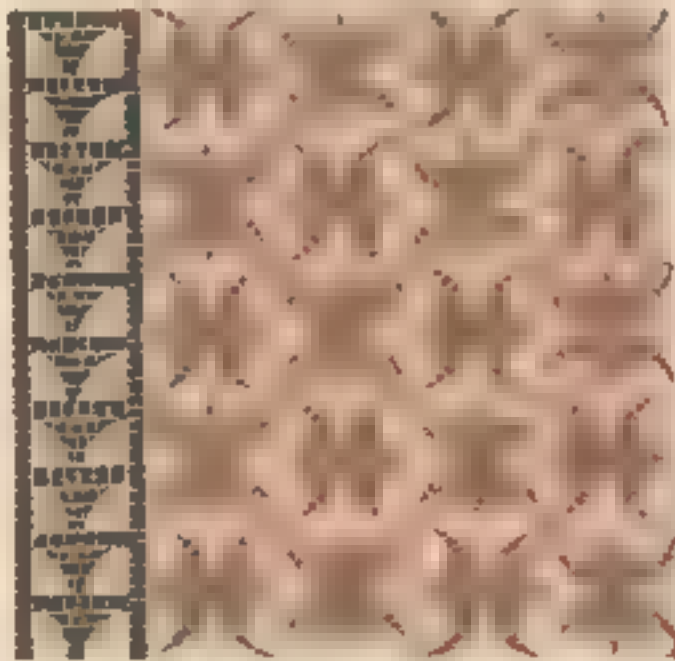
ARRANGEMENT 1182



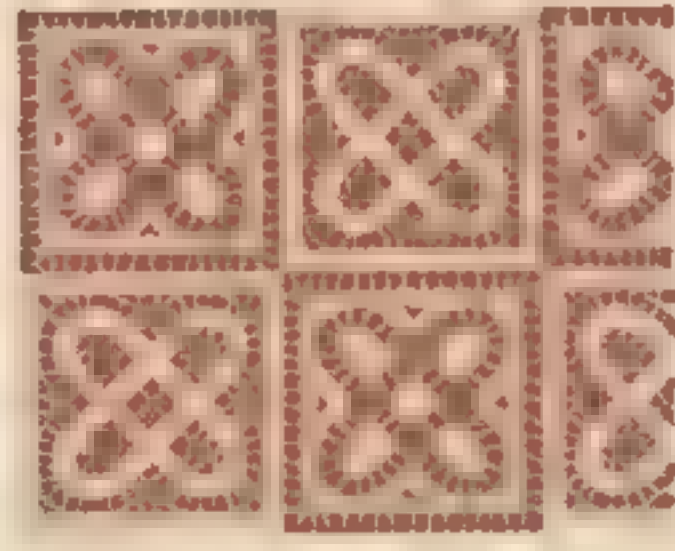
ARRANGEMENT 1183



ARRANGEMENT 1184



ARRANGEMENT 1185



ARRANGEMENT 1186



ARRANGEMENT 1187



ARRANGEMENT 1188



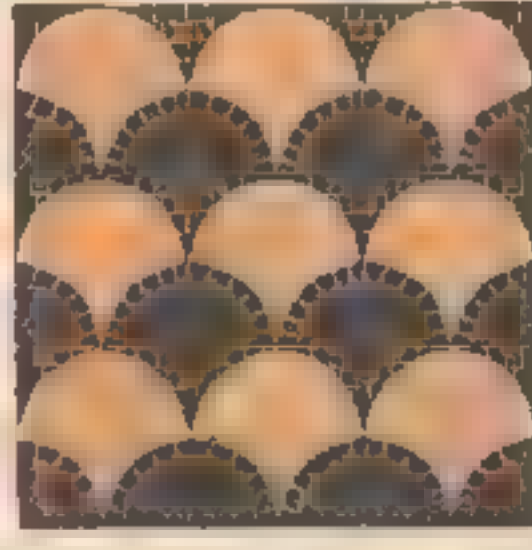
ARRANGEMENT 1189



ARRANGEMENT 1190



ARRANGEMENT 1191



ARRANGEMENT 1192



ARRANGEMENT 1193



ARRANGEMENT 1194



ARRANGEMENT 1195





MAW AND CO.'S ANGLO-ROMAN TESSELATED MOSAIC AND MISCHIATO PAVEMENTS
BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE



J. FLEMING & CO.

LITH. LEICESTER

SCALE. $\frac{1}{4}$ INCHES TO THE FOOT





MAW AND CO.'S ANGLO-ROMAN TESSELATED MOSAIC AND MISCHIAIO PAVEMENTS

PLATE 80

Small Scale Sketch arrangements suggesting appropriate combinations of the Designs on plates 79 & 80 for spaces of various sizes

BENTHALL WORKS, BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.

